The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to April 7 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Luxemburg Question Still Unsettled.

Napoleon Holds the King of Holland to His Engagement.

Liberal Opposition to the Derby Reform Bill.

The Question to be Brought Immediately to a Test Vote in Parliament.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Holds Holland to Her Engagements.

PARIS, Saturday, April 6.

Notwithstanding it was announced that the negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg had been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagement.

ITALY.

A New Ministry to be Formed.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 6.

Baron RATAZZI, the President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a new Cabinet for the Italian Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liberal Opposition to the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Sunday, April 7.

At a recent meeting the Liberal members of Parliament resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill introduced by the Government. They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible, and confidently expect to carry the majority of Parliament against the bill, in which event the members of the Derby Government will tender their resignation to the Queen.

FINANCIAL.

PARIS, Sunday, April 7.

The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 66f.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, April 7.

United States Bonds are quoted at 77.

MARINE NEWS.

Loss of an American Bark in the Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 7.

The American bark *Elizabeth* is reported to have gone ashore in the Baltic during a severe storm.

THE WEST INDIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Apr. 13, 1867.

The statement published in one of the New-York papers on the arrival of Gen. DULCE, stating that his visit to this island was for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba and heading an insurrection, was unfounded, as Gen. DULCE is too much of a Spaniard to think of such an absurdity. Another rumor about him is, that he was the bearer of important documents from Spain, relating to the sale of Cuba to the United States for the modest sum of $300,000,000, is equally groundless. The General came here to marry a rich widow, and is now spending the honeymoon at his country residence, receiving only the visits of his personal friends or relatives. To-morrow a large dinner is to be given in his honor at the country residence of the Count of San Ygnacio, to which all the beauty and nobility of the city had received invitations, but the General yesterday wrote a note, which was published in the *Siglo*, declining the invitation. All the statements giving his voyage a political character are false, and the newly married couple will leave on the Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz on the 15th inst., instead of going to the United States, as intended at first.

TERRIBLE CRIMES.

As certain districts are visited by destructive epidemics at irregular intervals, they seem to be afflicted in the same manner by periodical commissions of crime which shock and startle the community, causing horror at the bare recital of the deeds, and the public listens with avidity to all the disgusting details. The murder of one of our Magistrates comes first on the list: DON JOAQUIN RAIMUNDO CASANOVA, Justice of the Peace at Guaracabuya, was killed by bandits last week. He had drawn the hatred of the bands on himself by his untiring persecution of criminals, having refused all bribes offered to him, and issuing stringent orders lately to all the Police in his District, ordering them to capture any suspicious persons and arrest those giving them shelter and refuge. Nearly the whole interior of the island is paying contribution to the numerous existing small bands of murderers and highwaymen. A letter is sent to the house of some planter requesting him to forward so many ounces to a given place, and in case of his refusal leaving him the pleasant alternative of receiving a ball through his head whenever he shall leave the confines of his plantation, and at times he is shot at inside of his house, or else he may wake up by the glare and hisses of the flames, the robbers having set fire to the house. The poor planter rebuilds his house, and if he is a timid man will divide the produce of his farm with his persecutors, if he is a man of nerve he will kill the bandits wherever he finds them, and excepting small annoyances will be free from the persecutions of his tormentors. The Government has a strong police force all over the island who travel over the country roads by night and day, compelling all travelers to exhibit documents proving who and what they are and where they are going to. These documents are granted by the Capitanes de Partido, an officer who combines the functions of an English Chief-Constable and Committing Magistrate. On the energy and vigilance of these Capitanes de Partido depends greatly the security and tranquillity of the district under their charge. Known bandits receive no mercy, and if after repeated notices in the official gazette they do not appear to answer the charges made against them, the Court places them beyond the pale of the law, and they are then *pregonados*, by the Germans termed *vogelfrei*—men to whom no mercy is shown and to whom no trial be granted. They are hunted like wild beasts, and anybody giving them shelter or food is guilty of crime. Only a few days ago the Capitan of the Giura de Melena District followed one of these scoundrels to the fields of the Hevia plantation where he killed him. The deceased was a notorious character, named JUAN ARMANDO, and had been for years the terror of the farmers and travelers. A few more such summary executions and the country will be benefitted.

Mr. J. SANCHEZ, a young clerk in the employ of Mr. J. A. BANCES, was deeply enamored of a young lady in this city. His suit seemed to prosper, and as he was a young man of irreproachable character the parents of the young lady offered no objections. But the course of true love never runs smooth. A rival made his appearance, and first love was forgotten for the second, and the disappointed suitor rejected. On Monday last the young man hired a carriage, and after taking several turns around the square, put a pistol to his temple and blew out his brains. The act was witnessed by several persons who were taking the cars for Marianao, and a letter was found in the pocket of the deceased addressed to one of his relatives, in which he stated his intention of committing suicide.

It seems to be getting quite fashionable of late that lovers in Cuba should either commit suicide or destroy themselves and the object of their affection together. The Romeo and Juliet style is getting in vogue, and soon we may chronicle other cases of the same nature.

But the case which has caused the most intense excitement among all classes—being without a parallel in the annals of crime in Cuba—has been the horrible murder of a German peddler, named MAAS, who was well known by the citizens of Havana, having for years visited their houses for the purpose of disposing of his dry goods and fancy articles. The deceased had lately opened a small store in Trocadero-street, but continued to sell about the streets as before. On Saturday evening last a man came to the house and proposed to Mr. MAAS to accompany him to the Cerro Suburb, where, according to his statement, a dry goods merchant intended to dispose of his stock at a great sacrifice. The wife begged of him not to go, seeming to have a presentiment that evil would befall her husband, but he only laughed at her fears, and, after putting $1,000 in bills and about $150 in gold in his pocket, started out with the stranger. As Mr. MAAS had not returned at 11 o'clock, the wife became uneasy and informed the Police, but nothing was heard of him. The same evening a carriage with two men inside drove to the door of a hotel near the outskirts of the city and asked for a room, at the same time informing the landlord that they had a heavy trunk which they desired to leave, themselves going about town for a short while, and that they would return at 10:30. The room was promised them and the trunk placed in the entry, remaining there all night, the men, however, not yet returning. On Sunday afternoon some dogs ran in from the street, commenced smelling about the trunk and setting up a piteous howl. The attention of the people was drawn toward the trunk by the strange action of the dogs, and on raising the trunk to see if a rat was underneath the bottom of the trunk and floor was covered with blood. The owner of the hotel now became aware that some terrible mystery was connected with the trunk, sent for the Police, and when the trunk was opened, in presence of the authorities, the body of the unfortunate MAAS, cut in several pieces so as to put it in, was found in it. The proprietor of the hotel, together with every waiter, guest, and, in fact, every person about the premises was immediately arrested, according to Spanish laws, and placed in jail, where they now are and are likely to remain there for some time, if other cases may be taken as a criterion.

The Police, roused from its apathy, went to work in hard earnest to discover the murderers, and on Monday afternoon the coachman, who had brought the two men and trunk to the hotel, was found, and informed the Police where he had taken the trunk from. The Police went to the indicated place, a house situated in the Calle San Nicholas, and arrested all the inmates, among whom several suspicious characters were found who already had done the State some service. The real perpetrators, or originators of this foul deed, have not yet been found, as all the arrested parties are Spaniards, and the man who inveigled the unfortunate MAAS from his house and brought the trunk to the hotel, was French, according to his accent. The Police are registering every ship in the bay, and it is hoped that the Frenchman may be found. MAAS enjoyed an excellent reputation for sobriety and industry, and leaves a widow and two small children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. MAAS formerly resided in New-Orleans, and Galveston, where he has a brother doing a large commission business.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

The Government insists on having the shore end of the cable, to be laid between Key West and this city, brought alongside of the Castle de la Punta, while the Directors of the Company have chosen a spot which is more advantageous between the town of Marianao and the Playa de St. Clara, about four miles north of the city. It is understood that the Company will protest in case the authorities here insist on it, but so far the matter is undecided.

ARRIVAL OF MENDEZ NUNEZ.

The Spanish frigates *Almanoa, Naves de Tolosa* and *Concepcion*, commanded by Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ, of Valparaiso and Callao fame, in person, arrived on Friday afternoon, the 29th of March, at Santiago de Cuba. According to the *Diario*, their unexpected appearance here was caused by the report that the united Chilian and Peruvian fleets were under way to attack this island, while they had only gone to Juan Fernandez Island on cruise, which, however, was not known to Admiral NUNEZ. The Admiral commanding the naval forces in the Antilles, and the superior in rank of NUNEZ left yesterday for Santiago de Cuba, and there seems to be something more about this matter than the *Diario's* plausible explanation. Time will tell. The ships are still at Santiago de Cuba, and may come here, giving the people an opportunity to see Admiral NUNEZ. A report has reached here that the Spanish frigate *Gerona* had captured the steamer *R. E. Cuyler* after leaving St. Thomas, but the telegraph has not reported their arrival at any of the ports of this island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The continued drought has injured the crops generally, especially in the Southern part of the Island. Near Cuba, no plantation has gathered as large a crop as last year, and the planters are contented if the deficit amounts only to one-third. In Guantanamo, the difference is greater; the ground being full of rents, on nearly every plantation, and the crops which are not ruined already, are languishing from want of rain. If it does not rain soon, there will be a very small crop the coming year, unless the Spring should be very favorable. Even the cattle are dying, as many of the smaller creeks and streams have dried up completely, and the larger rivers are too far distant.

DON JUAN DE ARIZA, the chief editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, has gone to Paris, where he will perform the duties of a correspondent of the *Diario*. Some very entertaining letters may be expected if his well-known talents and ability as a writer are taken into account.

The New-York and Havana steamships have again changed their days of sailing, leaving here on Saturday's instead of Wednesday's. The change seems to suit our business men very much, but it prevents your correspondent from taking the afternoon train for the country in order to forward the latest news.

We are approaching New-York by degrees. Several Artic soda-water fountains have lately been put up here by Mr. SPEAR, the agent of the Company, and the owners are doing a rushing business. The people here like to drink a good glass of soda when they can get it.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

The Report of Escobedo's Defeat Discredited—Progress of the Siege of Vera Cruz—Gen. Diaz Gaining Advantages at Puebla.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

Gentlemen here, well informed on Mexican affairs, disbelieve the reports by way of Vera Cruz, of Gen. ESCOBEDO'S defeat. The following is an extract from a letter received in Washington to-day, dated Vera Cruz, March 22:

The Liberals are in full force around the City. They are waiting for the arrival of their artillery, with which to assault the City, and it cannot be long before it will be occupied by them. They approach at night within forty yards of the fortifications.

The Imperial Commissioner at Puebla leaves by this steamer (*Alabama*,) and this shows how little confidence the people have in the success of the Empire.

Passengers from the interior report that Gen. DIAZ was attacking the City of Puebla, being already in possession of the outer works and the greater part of the city.

The Imperialists were reduced to the Plaza or Square, and by this time they undoubtedly have been captured, and Gen. DIAZ will be left free to march on the City of Mexico, where he has already a large portion of his army in good position; so you may expect to hear of the capture of Mexico soon, before MAXIMILIAN is defeated at Queretaro, as everybody expects he will be.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

INJUNCTIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The petition filed in the Supreme Court on Friday last, by Messrs. SHARKEY and WALKER, praying for an injunction against the enforcement of the Sherman Reconstruction Bill, is to be followed with one from Georgia, and probably with others from all of the Southern States, praying for the same action. A delegation from Georgia has already arrived here.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Judge DURELL, of Louisiana, has authorized the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Austrian Mission appointment. He has been led to this step by the advice of prominent Unionists from New-Orleans, who are afraid that if he resigns his Judgeship some one will be appointed whose political opinions will not be favorable to them.

PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The gold deposits at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of March, were $305,000,770 14; the silver deposits were $18,000,144 16. Total deposits, $323,000,914 30. The coinage of gold was 15,000,245 pieces, their value being $310,000,519 76; the silver coinage was $7,000,515 pieces, and its value $22,607 97; the copper coinage was 4,101,750 pieces, and its value $157,670. Total pieces, 4,154,510; total value, $490,797 73.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY A REVENUE OFFICER.

Among the frauds recently discovered by the Treasury Agents, under the direction of Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, is that of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Arkansas, EDWIN R. MCGUIRE, who has been detected in efforts to secrete the Government funds and deposit them to his own personal account in various banks of various cities. The amount recovered already is over $200,000, which was found deposited in banks in New-Orleans, Memphis, &c. MCGUIRE cleared out from his district and endeavored to withdraw the funds, but the Treasury Agents were ahead of him with dispatches, and with the aid of the military MCGUIRE was arrested in Texas a few days ago.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

A vote upon the Russo-American Treaty is expected to be taken in the Senate to-morrow, and it is believed it will be ratified.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS is in good health yet, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, but expects soon to be as well as can be expected under the circumstances. She is residing with her friends in Baltimore.

There are sixteen candidates for Commissioner of Agriculture, including Mr. NEWTON, who seeks to be retained in the office. The President deems it proper to give to the West the Commissioner, and it is quite certain that he will, to-morrow, nominate Col. CAPRON, of Illinois.

Senator SUMNER left here last night for New-York, thence to sail for Europe per next steamer. Senator CONNESS leaves here on Tuesday for California, *via* New-York City.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of E. M. NORTON, to be Marshal of the District of West Virginia, and P. H. WINTER, Marshal of the Southern District of Missouri; JOSEPH F. HODGES, Postmaster at Foxboro, Mass., and JOHN J. BEATTIE, Postmaster at Virden, Ills.; Major-Gen. EDWARD MCCORD, to be First Lieutenant in Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry.

The Senate rejected GEO. M. ROBINSON, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Menasha, Wis.; also, F. M. FIELD, as Postmaster at Lexington, Mo., and W. R. VOSS, as Postmaster at Bloomington, Ind.

MR. STEVENS.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has been confined to his bed ever since Wednesday last, from general prostration and an affection of the heart. Secretary SEWARD called this afternoon, but Mr. STEVENS was too ill to see him and other inquiring friends.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

Within a few days past there has been a large contribution of facts, from various sources, concerning the character of the Russian American territory, serving to show that comparatively little has heretofore been known concerning it. In consequence of these new revelations, there is a better prospect than there was a week ago for the ratification of the pending treaty.

PACIFIC COAST.

Consolidation of Steamship Lines—The New Line to New-York—Southern Relief Meeting—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

The California Steam Navigation Company and the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, the latter known as Ben Halliday's Line, have combined and obtained the withdrawal of the Anchor Line of steamers on the Oregon route. The price of freights has been raised to the old figures.

Leading bankers and capitalists of this city have purchased the steamships *Idaho, Montana* and *Oregonian* for the purpose of placing a line of opposition steamers between this city and New-York, *via* Panama. It is understood that the vessels are ready to make the connection on the Atlantic side.

An enthusiastic meeting was held Thursday night in this city, in aid of the destitute people of the Southern States. Gov. LOW presided. Over $11,000 were subscribed, and arrangements were made to take up collections throughout the Pacific States. The Express, Navigation, Railroad, Stage and Telegraph Companies, have all offered their gratuitous services.

The ships *Archer* and *St. Charles*, from New-York, have arrived.

The ship *Fleetwing* cleared yesterday for New-York with 19,000 sacks of wheat, and 1,900 bbls. flour; sales of flour at $6@$6 50; Wheat—good shipping, $1 75@$1 85. Legal-Tenders, 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

The ship *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Liverpool with 36,000 sacks of wheat.

The *Gov. Greene* and *Mary E. Fisher*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

Flour is active in consequence of the demand for shipment *via* Cape Horn; sales at $6 50.

Wheat active; good shipping, $1 80@$1 90; the higher figure being paid to complete cargoes. Legal tenders 75.

Shooting Affray in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 7.

A shooting affray occurred here this evening, which, it is likely, will prove fatal. Two young men, named BUTTRIE and MCLAUGHLIN, while walking together, were accosted by a third, named ELLIS, who had had some misunderstanding with BUTTRIE. Approaching, he said to BUTTRIE, "I am going to shoot you." Whereupon BUTTRIE ran off, and fell just as ELLIS fired. The shot missed its aim, when ELLIS, turning, fired his second shot at MCLAUGHLIN, who had not moved. This ball penetrated one of his lungs, and it is reported he cannot recover. ELLIS is under arrest.

Fire in Illinois.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sunday, April 7.

A fire this morning on the corner of State and Kirkhall streets, destroyed LEVY'S dry goods and grocery store, S. W. SNARE'S hardware store, and HICKS & SMITH'S grocery store, with three other buildings occupied as stores and saloons. Loss $30,000; insured for $12,000.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Charleston Board of Trade—Speech of Gen. Sickles.

At the annual meeting of the Charleston (S. C.) Board of Trade, on Tuesday evening last, Gen. SICKLES responded to the following sentiment, being the second regular toast of the evening:

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Commanding the Second Military District—While the privilege of representation, which is dear to every American heart, is denied us, we are gratified that the responsibilities of our present Government are placed in the hands of a brave man and a statesman.

Gen. SICKLES said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind expression of confidence and commendation. The relation I bear to the people of the Carolinas, while temporarily charged with the supervision of their government, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many persons of consideration. I presume some of you may expect from me intimations as to my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear, gratify even a reasonable degree of curiosity on that subject. But at all events I may, without departing from the reserve imposed upon me by my position and its responsibilities and duties, tell you what I shall not do. First, I shall not for a moment, think of depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Gov. ORR. Nor shall I fail to avail myself of the aid and assistance of any other civil officer in South Carolina who performs his duty as zealously and faithfully as I know Gov. ORR has endeavored to discharge his duty. Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only for myself, but for every officer of the army of the United States serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen of North or South Carolina. Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance; you have my authority for the statement to capitalists, to traders, to manufacturers, to all who desire to embark in your agricultural field of labor, and to all who wish to invest moneys in your securities and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risk of those who have heretofore embarked in enterprises on your soil. Whatever we can do to strengthen confidence in your resources, and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth, shall be done. I concur heartily in the confident expectations which have been expressed as to your future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade and agriculture, the privations, losses and discouragements you have suffered, and which would have crushed almost any people who had not extraordinary energies, perseverance and faith in the future, will all be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and fortitude characteristic of the American people. There is nothing in the history of South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countrymen. It may not be unbecoming in me to say—although you would perhaps refrain from saying so yourselves—that in the war which has just closed the people of the South have shown such resources, and the ability to employ them, and such energy and resolution, and courage, as will, if wisely directed, surmount greater difficulties than any now before them. I will go further, and venture a suggestion in reference to your line of action. Of course I shall not trespass on the political arena; for as to that, I am as much disqualified as His Excellency the Governor, though not by a constitutional amendment, I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which you have to consider. With this reservation, let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to yourselves and to your fellow-citizens, is to remove all distrust as to your purposes, feelings and intentions in the future toward the colored race; this distrust is, in my judgment, the main obstacle to the cordial cooperation and good understanding of the two races. The causes for the existing alienation should perhaps be looked for in the early history of your State and her former institutions. But these are considerations of the past. I do not see, from my point of view, any reason why the undoubted identity of interest that does exist and must ever exist between the white and the colored races in South Carolina, shall not result in their pursuing in common all the ends of society and government as heartily and successfully as if the old relation of master and slave had never existed. One method of reconciliation is so nearly allied with the discharge of my own duties that I will add to this suggestion an illustration. I think it behooves every white man and most especially every white man of consideration and influence in South Carolina to exert that influence, be it little or much, for the fair, honest, impartial execution of the laws which secure protection to person, character and property. Whosoever is concerned—be he white or colored, be he rich or poor—you must carry this resolution with you to the jury-box, to the ballot-box, upon the seat of Justice, in your municipal government, in your halls of legislation, and to your reconstruction convention, when it shall meet. Equal justice should be a cardinal maxim in the policy of your State, not only because it is your interest to have a contented, prosperous and happy laboring population, but for higher reasons—because it is just and right. If the colored people are ignorant and poor, and prone to error, the evident lesson must commend itself to the heart and conscience of every good citizen, that the poor and the ignorant should enjoy the protection of the rich, intelligent and influential citizens. It is my belief that when you have convinced the colored people, by your laws and your administration of them, that you mean to do them justice, you will have solved the most difficult problem you have to consider in your affairs. You will, at the same time, obviate nineteen out of twenty of the instances in which the exercise of military authority in your affairs becomes necessary. Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to make a remark for the purpose of disabusing your minds of erroneous impressions in regard to the sentiments of the people of the North toward the people of the South. I affirm as my real conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of retaliation or hostility; nor to impede or impair the prosperity and welfare of the South. The people of the North do not desire to maintain a military government anywhere in this country. They regard that sort of government as repugnant to our institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire, on the other hand, that the people, enfranchised by their action, shall be left altogether and wholly subject to the control of those by whom they have been heretofore held in servitude. Nor do they desire that this numerous race, by reason of any oppression or obstacles placed in the way of their well-being here, where they belong, shall be constrained to cut loose from their moorings here and emigrate to other less congenial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor. Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the organization of the political institutions of the South would most speedily terminate the necessity for military occupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remedy, in a republican form of government, was to give the enfranchised race, by means of the ballot, the power to enforce respect for their privileges as citizens. The advocates of universal suffrage are certainly friendly to the colored people; therefore it is certain they wish no misfortune to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it. On the contrary, they believed that this addition to the representative population of the country, this addition to its military power and its means of production, must result not only in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial blessings must follow to the people of the South. It is not so much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficent results contemplated by Congress as it is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according to my belief; and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense and with these hopes that, so far as my desires are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and endear the ties that must henceforth make our destiny inseparable, is my prayer and will be my earnest endeavor. Gentlemen, I commend to you the brighter aspect of the future. There has never been an important experiment in public affairs that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially is this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting population of a country has excited the alarm of many who fancied themselves among the wisest of their generation. When universal suffrage was granted to the white race, it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the Republic. The naturalization laws and the consequent encouragements given to emigration, have brought to our shores millions of Europeans, of every race and clime. At the outset it was predicted that this foreign element would revolutionize our institutions, and break down our experiment of free Government. Great Britain, in 1832, by the Reform Bill, added a very large number to the voting population of that Empire. Many British statesmen maintained then that, as a necessary consequence, the decline and downfall of England was imminent, if not inevitable. Now we see the leaders of the Tory Party originating and advocating a measure of enfranchisement, compared with which the Reform Bill of 1832 was insignificant. Gentlemen, I commend to you that in choosing your course, you should not assume that every possible danger is inevitable. Take the risk. Do all you can to avert untoward consequences. Cling and cleave to the brighter hope. Let us have faith in our good fortune. Let us believe that the beneficent result is predestined. And if it be true, as many of us have been accustomed to believe by the events, so unforeseen and inscrutable, of the past few years; if it be true that in this epoch of war, revolution and enfranchisement, we are in the hands of a higher Providence, leading us to the fulfillment of a destiny we perhaps yet dimly see, let us have faith that the same Providence which has conducted us thus far through many hazards and difficulties of the experiment of republican freedom, will yet lead us safely through the dangers and difficulties that now seem to lie in our way. Let us have faith that in the future, as in the past, liberty and freedom may vindicate themselves against the menaces and doubts of their enemies. The history of great commonwealths proves that in proportion to their freedom they gained in prosperity and power, as in culture and military renown. Power thus developed is conservative to nations and to civilization. It may be that, for a brief period, while the new order of things is in process of adjustment, the productive capacity of the South will be impaired. This cannot last long. The cotton crop raised by free labor last year, under greater disadvantages than are likely ever to occur again, sold for as much as the largest crop ever raised in the South. Before many years the most prosperous, opulent and contented agricultural population in the world will cultivate the territory lying between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. In conclusion, let me borrow an illustration from the most brilliant of modern historians.

"ARIOSTO tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and venomous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterward revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form, which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But wo to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory." [Great cheering.]

At a late hour in the evening, Gen. SICKLES, in response to the sentiment offered by Col. O. A. ANDREWS, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

I trust that nothing more will be expected of me than to return my sincere thanks for this hearty manifestation of your kind regard and esteem. To do less than that would be to subject myself to the reproach of failing to appreciate a flattering compliment. It is bad practice in civil and political affairs to make promises; and, as an officer, I have none to make, for mine is the plain and simple duty to obey orders. But this much I may venture to say, that I shall endeavor, at the close of my labors among you, to deserve an expression of your confidence similar to that with which you cheer me now in the commencement of my task.

In response to the fourth regular toast, which was:

Our Country—The United States of America,

Hon. GEORGE S. BRYAN, Judge of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina, said:

Feeble indeed, gentlemen—feeble indeed is the utterance of him upon whom this burden falls, but grateful to my heart, inexpressibly grateful is the sound that has saluted my ears—"Our country—the United States." Gentlemen, it is indeed a day of rejoicing, when I see home and country blended—the Palmetto and the Stars and Stripes—blended in harmonious unity. I feel that in the very name of American there is hope, there is prosperity, there is everything that a man can desire for the future. In the past, America has failed in nothing; she has never met a foe but to conquer. Feeble colonies, coming here with this vast continent in the possession of the Indian, we now possess this continent. The sun of our empire rising in the Atlantic Ocean, sets only in the Pacific sea. What is there that should hinder us—what is there that should prevent our country from expanding to farther greatness? Is it that we have seen the abolition of slavery? Is it that we have linked ourselves to the civilization of the age? Is it that we now march parallel with France, Great Britain and Germany, and belong to the brotherhood of Christendom? We have, indeed, entered upon a new career. The days of Moses and the Patriarchs are ended, the Old Testament is closed; we now enter upon the New Testament, and are about to realize the teachings of the Divine Master and the apostles and martyrs. We are about to enter upon the fruition of a higer civilization—a broader faith—a more liberal humanity. If the South be indeed dead, in her grave she will find resurrection—a new birth to a noble life. I believe the American people can conquer that future. I believe it is in our power to assimilate the African race to our institutions, and to incorporate him successfully with our political life. We have but to do justice to the race. We have but in reality to be his friend. Not to play a part or seem to be his friend, but to be in truth a friend. I know of no race more amiable, more docile, or more susceptible to kindness. We have but to do our part to him and I feel assured he will do his part to us. The country is once more united, and united more than it has ever been. That dark line of the Potomac marking different institutions has been obliterated forever. We are one people with the same institutions, free, all free. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and from the Rio Grande to the Canada line, we are at length free. The terrible chain which has so long bound the two races, which we had not the strength to break, nor the courage even to attempt to break, has been rent asunder by the awful conclusions of the war, and master and slave stand now alike emancipated. The great boast of America is that she has been the mother of WASHINGTON. Her highest boast is, that she has given WASHINGTON to the world. Let me say to you, Carolinians and Americans, that in the year 1867, we now stand in point of doctrine and practice, both as regards Slavery and the Government, where WASHINGTON stood in the eighteenth century. South Carolina, in the day of WASHINGTON, was his friend—she was of the very body-guard of the Union, and he leaned on no portion of this country with more affectionate confidence, and had been nowhere more intimate than in South Carolina. She was of the very body guard of the Union, and I trust to see her once more of that body guard. I trust to see her regarding that flag (pointing to the Stars and Stripes) as her flag, its glories her glories, its triumphs her triumphs. I could have wished that some of the great men who have illustrated her soil, and great orators who gave lustre to her name—a LEGARE, a PRESTON, or a PETIGRU, could have been here this night, standing where I stand, and with adequate utterance, have celebrated the coming glories of our great country. I can only lament that it has fallen to one so feeble to undertake a task so great, and it is only wherever my country calls, and I trust with that inspiration that I have ventured in this presence to speak for her. In the love of that country, in reverence for him who founded it, in profound sympathy with his principles and the conviction that his examples and influence belong to the glory, the prosperity and true elevation of Americans, I give you—

The sacred memory of the Father of his Country—George Washington.

Freedmen's Meeting in Florida—Addresses by S. R. Mallory and Others.

From the Pensacola (Fla.) Observer, March 30.

Pursuant to a call in our issue of the 28th, a large concourse of white and colored citizens assembled in the Public-square at an early hour in the evening. The meeting was organized and presided over by Hon. CHARLES H. GINGLES.

We will not attempt to give a detailed account of the speeches, all of which tended to the same point—to impress the colored people with the injury which they were doing themselves in separating themselves from the old citizens by their secret political organizations. By a couple of evil-disposed, designing persons in our community, they were led to believe that their rights would not be conceded to them by Southern men, and that it was necessary for them to form leagues, take oaths of secrecy and elect one of them. This meeting had the effect of disabusing their minds on that subject, and so thoroughly exposing the contemptible objects of their white leaders, who live in the community by the money they can borrow or otherwise obtain from them, that they left with their eyes opened, discussing among themselves the truthful remarks which fell upon their ears.

Mr. MALLORY being loudly and repeatedly called upon, mounted the stand and earnestly addressed the meeting. He briefly adverted to our State, and her prostrate condition, under the recent legislation of Congress, and counseled submission in good faith. There is no degradation in the submission of a gallant people when further resistance would be madness. As the South where negroes constitute, and specially in Florida, where they will, for yet a long period, constitute nearly a moiety of our population, the ballot, qualified or otherwise, was a natural consequence of their enfranchisement,—a result which would not follow their freedom in the Northern States, where, in point of numbers, they were unimportant. As the negro was now entitled to vote, it was the interest of the State that he should be educated and enlightened, and made to comprehend the priceless value of the ballot, and the importance to himself and the State of its judicious use. The prosperity of the State must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of her people, and no wise man will hesitate to do all in his power to elevate and improve the character and condition of the colored race, between whom and the Southern people an indestructible bond of sympathy, based upon a thousand happy memories, exists. Let us fully and frankly acknowledge, as well by deeds as by words, their equality with us, before the law, and regard it as no less just to ourselves and them than to our State and our best interest to aid in their education, elevation and enjoyment of all the rights which follow their new condition.

He then earnestly addressed the colored people present, pointing out to them that henceforth they and the white men must walk the same onward path, and their political and industrial interests inseparably blended. He counseled them against secret political societies, and their organization for party purposes upon the basis of race or color, as destructive of the interests alike of black and white; while they were met and treated in a spirit of manly frankness by their old masters, and by the Southern people generally, such societies were only organized by designing men to abuse their confidence for selfish ends.

He advised them to seek the best advice they could as to the questions at issue and the merits of candidates, and to cast their ballots accordingly. Referring to their late condition, he pointed out to them that with their liberty they assumed the responsibility of supporting themselves and families, educating their children, and of accumulating for old age, by honest industry; and that now, when the "old plantation," [illegible] were no longer a happy refuge, industry and an honest effort to show themselves worthy to be called freedmen, were expected of them by every friend they had, North or South.

The next speaker was J. D. WOLFE, Esq., who had served through the war in the Federal army, and was an officer in a negro regiment. He depicted to them, in forcible terms, the dangers of arraying themselves as a class for any man, or upon any issue, and reasoned with them upon the good which must result to them by their adopting a course which would identify them with the community in which they resided. This, he said, could only be effected by free and open intercourse, by consultation upon the leading questions of the day, and as to the fitness of the candidates who were soliciting their suffrage.

Mr. WOLFE was followed by HAYS SATTERWHITE, a venerable colored man, who, as he said, came here from Old Virginia in 1827. He said he was proud of Florida, and proud of the many white folks and gentlemen of standing whom he knew at Tallahassee and other parts; that whether as a slave or freeman he had always been treated well, and that he did not want his colored brethren to do anything which would destroy the friendly relations which always existed. He told them he did not want to see them form separate societies; that they should consult the white folks and look upon them as friends; that they must not run into dark holes and corners and take the advice of those they knew nothing about; and that if they wanted to get along well "they must come out of the shade, come out in the pure air, before the light of Heaven, and be free men before God; exercise the right he gave them, and be no slaves as before; that day is past and gone—the light of freedom shines the same on the black man as on the white man—that it was the white man's interest to protect the black man, and the black man's to make friends of the white man, and vote for the best men." He concluded his speech amid shouts of applause.

Upon motion of Mr. ANDERSON, the meeting was adjourned to convene on Saturday night.

Position of the Union League of Alabama.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 3d inst. says that the Alabama Grand Council of the Union League of America had just completed a session in that city. Delegates were in attendance from the greater part of the State, representing upward of two hundred subordinate councils and 30,000 members. The adoption of the following resolutions was the only business transacted of a public nature:

Resolved, That the Alabama Grand Council of the Union League of America returns thanks to the Congress of the United States for its patriotic action in affording to all the people an opportunity, on fair terms, to reorganize the Government of the State, to put her destinies into the hands of true Union men, and to unite her again to her sister States by this only enduring bond of unswerving loyalty.

That we hail with joy the recurrence to the fundamental principle on which our forefathers achieved their independence—"That all men are created equal;" that we welcome its renewed proclamation as a measure of simple justice to a faithful and patriotic class of our fellow-men, and that we firmly believe that there could be no lasting pacification of the country under any system which denied to a large class of our population that hold upon the laws which is given by the ballot.

That while we believe that participation in rebellion is the highest crime known to the law, and that those guilty of it hold their continued existence solely by the clemency of an outraged, but merciful Government, we are, nevertheless, willing to imitate that Government in forgiveness of the past, and to welcome to the *Republican Union Party* all who, forsaking entirely the principles on which the rebellion was founded, will sincerely and earnestly unite with us in establishing and maintaining for the future a Government of equal rights and unconditional loyalty.

That we consider willingness to elevate to power the men who preserved unswerving adherence to the Government during the war, as the best test of sincerity in professions for the future.

That if the pacification now proposed by Congress be not accepted in good faith by those who staked and forfeited "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in rebellion, it will be the duty of Congress to enforce that forfeiture by the confiscation of lands, at least, of such a stiff-necked and rebellious people.

That the assertion that there are not enough intelligent loyal men in Alabama to administer the government, is false in fact, and mainly promulgated by those who aim to keep treason respectable, by retaining power in the hands of its friends and votaries.

Gen. Schofield's Order Providing for the Nomination of Persons to Form Boards of Registration.

The following has been issued by Gen. SCHOFIELD, providing for the recommendation for appointment of persons to form Boards of Registration in Virginia, in pursuance of the act supplementary to the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States":

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1867.
[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. A Board of Officers is hereby appointed to select and recommend to the commanding General for appointment, persons to form Boards of Registration throughout this district, as required by the act of March 23, 1867.

The persons required will be one registering officer for each magisterial district of a county, or ward of a city, and two, four or six for the county or city at large, according to the size of the county or city, so as to form, with the registering officers of the several districts or wards, one, two or three Boards of Registration for the county or city.

An officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau will, if possible, be selected as a member of each Board, and the other two will be selected from the following classes of persons, viz.: 1st. Officers of the United States Army, or of volunteers, who have been honorably discharged after meritorious services during the late war. 2d. Loyal citizens of the county or city for which they are selected. 3d. Any other loyal citizens having the proper qualifications.

These Boards must be composed of men who not only are now, but always have been, loyal to the Government of the United States; men of high character and sound, impartial judgment, and, as far as practicable, men who have the confidence of all classes citizens.

No registering officer shall be a candidate for any elective while holding the office of registering officer.

With their recommendations for appointment the Board will report to the Commanding-General a brief of the testimonials and other evidence upon which their selections are based.

The Board will report from time to time their selections for particular counties or cities, without waiting to complete the list.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE GIBSON, Jr., Captain Eleventh United States Infantry.

Brevet Major C. R. LAYTON, Captain Eleventh United States Infantry.

Brevet Major D. M. VANCE, Captain Eleventh United States Infantry.

Capt. GARRICK MALLERY, Forty-third United States Infantry.

Capt. J. A. BATES, Forty-third United States Infantry.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

(Signed) L. M. CHALFIN,
Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Enforcement of the Military Bill in Alabama.

Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—By direction of Gen. POPE, the undersigned is charged with the administration of the Military Reconstruction Bill of this State.

The principles which will control its execution have already been announced.

A literal compliance with the requirements of the Civil Rights Bill will be exacted.

All payments on account of services rendered during the war to the pretended State organization, or any of its branches, are peremptorily forbidden.

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

Elections in the Second District—Order from Gen. Sickles.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,)
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—When an election for district, county, municipal or town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law, within the limits of any post in this command, commanding officers will promptly report to these headquarters the time and place of such election and the designation of the offices to be filled.

If the present incumbents be ineligible to hold office, or any objection exist, arising out of their misconduct in office, to the continuance of their functions, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with suggestions, having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the locality immediately concerned.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inf. A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.
Official:
ALEXANDER MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. Lee and the Military Reconstruction Bill.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 6.

We took occasion to say recently, in view of Gen. LEE'S well-known rule of keeping out of the newspapers, except when official duty required otherwise, and of his desire to do so—that it was not very kind or respectful for journalists to be parading his assumed opinions for partisan purposes. The report was tossed from one newspaper to another that Gen. LEE had said thus and so, in connection with the reconstruction legislation—that he had certainly said even more than that—that he had undoubtedly declared himself in the most unreserved manner—that he was assuredly very emphatic—and so forth, and so forth; the story widening and the emphasis intensifying as it proceeded. But while thus made to speak through a dozen tongues, no one did or could show his language or produce his authority.

We have full information for saying that Gen. LEE has not, in the case referred to, departed from his uniform rule of reticence on political matters; and that no one has been authorized, or is authorized, to declare his opinions either *pro* or *con*. While we know thus much, we do not know what his views are in question; but if we did know, and if they accorded with our own, we would not publish them. We think Gen. LEE is entitled to have his wishes respected in reference to such publications; and we think further, that the reticence which he has imposed upon himself—under all the circumstances of his position, and from his dedication of himself to duties and pursuits the least congenial with politics—is dignified, becoming and wise. We hope no journalist will hereafter, under any stress of difficulty in maintaining himself, undertake to drag out Gen. LEE, and either knowingly or, as in the late case, unknowingly, declare his opinion.

Address by Ex-Gov. Brown in Georgia—Its Effect.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, April 4.

Shortly after the arrival of Ex-Gov. BROWN at Calhoun, whither he had gone on private business, (Court being in session,) he received a written request, numerously signed by the most prominent citizens of Gordon County, to address them on the great and momentous questions now before the people. In accordance with this request, we are advised that he addressed the people in the Court-house on Tuesday. The assemblage was so great that it was desired he should speak outside, but this his health would not admit of. The spacious Court-room was densely packed almost to suffocation, and listened with an eagerness and breathless attention seldom accorded on such occasions. We learn that the speaker made a calm and dispassionate argument in favor of an immediate and unconditional acquiescence in and acceptance of the recent Reconstruction measures enacted by Congress, and that the manifestations of approval were decided and emphatic. The good effects of the speech were unmistakable, and *many who had been opposed to the proposition acknowledged a change of views*, while the lukewarm and doubting were stirred and strengthened.

This spontaneous demonstration is significant, and should teach the old leaders and journalists that the *people are taking the matter into their own hands*, and intend to carry it through, let them say and do as they will. The sooner they recognize this great, and perhaps to some of them startling truth, the better it will be for them. The must fall in or be overwhelmed by the great flood-tide of popular opinion now setting in favor of immediate, unequivocal action in favor of acquiescence in and acceptance of the reconstruction measures. If any of them doubt what we say, they will be convinced of its correctness as soon as the people have a chance to speak through the ballot-box.

The Civil Rights Case in Mobile.

It has been stated that Mr. GEORGE M. BONNER, of Mobile, Ala., has been arrested for sentencing a negro to be whipped, in violation of the Civil Rights Bill. In a letter to the Mobile *Times* he denies that the freedman alluded to was ever before him in his magisterial capacity, as Justice of the Peace, and adds:

When I first saw this freedman he was in the hands of a Constable, with orders to take him to jail in default of certain fines and costs. He begged me to go his bail, promising to work it out. I did so. Now mark his conduct: He deserted my service several times; stole my horse from my stable several times and rode him the greater part of the night, and at length took every vestige of my clothing from my wardrobe. It is true that I have been held over to answer to the United States Circuit Court, and I shall not avoid any of its pains or penalties in the matter.

Respectfully, GEO. M. BONNER.

Important Judicial Decision in Tennessee.

A writer in the Nashville *Union and Dispatch* gives the subjoined account of the disposition of a case at the Chancery Court recently held in Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The case involved the question: Who is entitled to the property in sections attached to the freehold made by the United States during a state of war, after said property for military purposes has been abandoned? Do said sections so attached revert to the owner of the fee, or does the right still inhere in the United States to the extent of giving to their donee or purchaser a good title to such sections? The latter question was decided in the negative. The point arose on the following state of facts:

During the year 1864, the military authority at Chattanooga, for war purposes, erected a bridge across the Tennessee River at that place. Since the war the bridge was *given* to the Corporation of Chattanooga by the United States. The freehold in the soil on both sides of the river was held by citizens. A bill was filed by the owners of the fee on the north side of the river against the Corporation for an account of the tolls received since the abandonment of the bridge by the United States for military purposes, and asserting *a right* to the bridge to the centre of the stream. The abutments on the north bank extended over on the soil of complainants some distance. The Chancellor, Hon. D. C. TREWHITT, held that for war purposes, and during a state of war, the United States might well take possession of and hold the soil of complainants on which was located the northern abutment of the bridge; that when the war closed, and the bridge ceased to be used by the military, the right of the United States also ceased; that from that time the property in the bridge, by operation of law, vested in the respective owners in fee of the soil on which the abutments were built. The Chancellor, on this view of the law, ordered an account of the tolls received since the surrender of the bridge by the United States; and declared, as the Court's judgment, that the complainants were entitled to one-half the sum, less the sums expended for repairs and expenses of collecting incurred by the defendants. There are some other minor questions in the case. The case will go to the Supreme Court. The writer does not pretend to give the precise language used by the Court in delivering its decree, but has simply stated the principles laid down by the Chancellor, and which he based the decree rendered in the premises.

Northern Purchasers of Land in Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

"We learn from one of the principal real estate firms in this city that within the past few weeks many applicants from the North have called on them to inquire about lands; and from the general tenor of their inquiries, they seem really anxious to make investments and to settle among us. They seem, however, reluctant to invest at this time; doubtless because they fear that our political affairs may not be speedily settled. On this subject no one desiring to remove to Virginia need have any doubt. The people will unquestionably take action under the Sherman law, and do whatever lies in their power to cause the settlement of the political affairs of the State, and secure the restoration of Virginia to her place within the Union. No other State can offer greater inducements to thrifty farmers. Our lands are abundantly watered, and susceptible of the highest state of improvement. Our climate is genial, and every region of the State healthful. East of us rivers, the best of the highways of trade and commerce, are numerous; west of us railroads and the canal penetrate every section. Every denomination of Christians has a foothold here, and churches are found in every neighborhood. The prices asked for our lands are remarkably low—lower, indeed, than those asked for our lands in many less-favored parts of the country. We can assure all persons desiring to settle in Virginia that they will be warmly welcomed, and will meet with no other treatment than such as has made the Old Dominion proverbial for hospitality."

Death of Hon. George M. Robertson, of Honolulu—Arrival of the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

Advices from Honolulu have been received to March 20. GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, died on the 12th.

The missionary brig *Morning Star*, from Boston, arrived on the 15th. The ships *Investigator* and *Charter Oak*, from New-York, arrived on the 11th inst.

Floods in Arizona—Murders by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

Late advices received from Arizona Territory, report great damage by the floods. Arizona City has been inundated, and several houses washed away.

The Apache Indians had attacked the men in charge of the Mowry Mine, killed one and wounded several. OSCAR BUCKALEW, nephew of United States Senator BUCKALEW, was dangerously wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The savages were well armed with guns and rifles.

Advice to the Freedmen.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 6.

Gen. SCOTT, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, has issued a circular letter to freedmen, deprecating the violent assertion of their supposed rights, and advising them to refer grievances to the Courts for redress for wrongs. This has reference to the recent street-car disturbances.

Minerals in Maine.

A recent letter from Bangor, Me., says: "A subject which is just now receiving the attention and exciting the feelings of our Piscataquis neighbors is the discovery of rich mines of silver, copper and lead near Foxcroft. Five lodes have thus far been discovered, running in lines parallel with each other, and all of the best have been opened to a depth of about fifty feet [illegible] twenty-five feet in depth. The thickness of the veins increases as they descend, and no diminution in the valuable character of the ore is yet detected. [illegible] have been made [illegible] is found to contain from $300 to $350 worth of silver to the ton. [illegible] high as seventy [illegible] part of the ore [illegible] thirty-three per cent. of copper [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Books of travel in Africa are appearing with steadily increasing frequency, and yet they do not multiply so rapidly as to prevent their being read with absorbing interest. During the year we have had Baker's admirable work upon the Nile, and now Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. publish in this country, in conjunction with Mr. Murray, of London, *A Journey to the Ashango Land, and Further Penetration into Equatorial Africa*, by the veteran traveler, Du Chaillu, whose name and reputation have become co-extensive with that of the gorilla, the very interesting animal which he first prominently introduced to the notice of the civilized world. M. Du Chaillu's previous work, *Explorations in Equatorial Africa*, contained so many strange and improbable statements that the book was for a time regarded as a romance rather than as a veritable record; but other explorers had their curiosity sharpened, nevertheless, and their investigations verified in very many particulars nearly all the important facts alleged by M. Du Chaillu, of which he very naturally makes the most in the preface to the present volume. M. Du Chaillu left Gravesend for the African coast, upon the tour of exploration which he describes in the present work, Aug. 6, 1863. He reached the Commi Coast Oct. 2, and while endeavoring to land, his small-boats were upset in the breakers, causing the loss of his instruments and compelling a delay until he could send to England for a new supply. These losses were not repaired until the first of July, of the year following, (1864) and about the first of October the explorations commenced, of which we here have an account. They continued until September, 1865, and the record comprises stories of *tête-a-têtes* with the old friends of the traveler—the gorillas—accounts of his treatment by the natives, and his adventures among them; of his escape from the plague, to which he was repeatedly exposed, and descriptions of the great equatorial forests of Central Africa, as well as other interesting particulars regarding those vast and only partially explored regions. Taught by the treatment which he received after he returned from his previous explorations, M. Du Chaillu started upon this tour determined to fortify himself with proofs which should enable him to sustain beyond all cavil any statements that he might make, and he labored with such industry that he accumulated a large amount of material possessing inestimable value from the light it sheds upon African ethnology. He paid particular attention, also, to the natural history of the regions through which he traveled, and altogether the work deserves to be regarded as the best and most satisfactory yet written regarding the interesting regions which it describes. It is profusely illustrated, and the volume is in every respect one of those admirable specimens of bookcraft comparatively common in England, but very rarely produced in this country.

—The emphatic praise bestowed by English critics upon Prof. Conington's version of Virgil's *Æneid* has doubtless prepared American readers to expect a work far above the average, and it is safe to say that they will not be disappointed when they come to examine the translation which has just been republished here by Mr. W. J. Widdleton. There are few scholars in England more competent and better qualified than Prof. Conington to undertake the task of translating *Virgil*. He was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Aug. 10, 1825; was educated chiefly at Rugby by that model instructor, Dr. Arnold, after having been connected with the Magdalen and University Colleges became a Fellow of University College, and in 1844 took the Hertford and Ireland scholarships. In 1848 he published a translation of *The Agamemnon* of Æschylus; in 1854 was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford; in 1858 he published the first and in 1863 the second volume of the *Works of Virgil, with an English Commentary*, and in 1859 a small text of Virgil in the "Cambridge Greek and Latin Texts." Later still he brought out a translation of *The Odes and Carmen Seculare* of Horace; and he has published other works, besides contributing to the *Edinburgh Review* and other foreign periodicals. In the preface to this volume, Prof. Conington calls attention to the fact that previous to the present century the extant translations of the *Æneid* outnumbered those of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the proportion of nearly three to one; now while version after version of one or both the Homeric poems are being produced, scarcely any one thinks it worth while to attempt a translation of the Roman epic. Touching briefly upon the translations by Pope, Dryden and Pitt, Prof. Conington remarks, very justly, that "the great works of antiquity require to be translated afresh from time to time, in order to preserve their interest as part of modern literary culture," for the work itself becomes better appreciated as a literary production, and different passages will be better understood as criticism advances. In producing this translation, Prof. Conington has adopted the metre which Sir Walter Scott made so popular in *Marmion* and his other ballads, and he practically proves what he maintains theoretically, that "this measure is one which possesses high capabilities even for a translation of Virgil." The translation is remarkably accurate, and the changes in metre are very skillfully used to mark the transitions of feeling which lend so great a charm to the original. Mr. Widdleton has brought out the volume in very creditable style.

—Mr. C. Pfirshing has undertaken the publication here of a translation of a work by Dr. W. F. A. Zimmerman, which has had a remarkable circulation in Germany, having passed through no less than twenty-four editions. It is entitled *The Wonders of the Primitive World*, and it aims to give "a popular exposition of the history of the creation, and original condition of the earth as well as of the transformations of its surface, its vegetation and its inhabitants to the present time." Figuier's *World Before the Deluge* discusses this same general subject, and the readers of that work will be eager to investigate the views of Dr. Zimmerman and to compare his conclusions with those of Figuier. Of the translation of *The Wonders of the Primitive World* only the first part, consisting of 48 octavo pages, has been issued, and although this fragment does not give a very deep insight into the positions taken by Dr. Zimmerman, it shows that the work is written in a clear and popular style, and that the learned author has embodied in this production the results of years of investigation and faithful study. It will be long before geologists can assert that they have gathered together all the facts necessary to enable them to map out with positive accuracy the condition of the world as it was before the deluge, and until this time shall come, the mystery surrounding the subject will cause everything which competent investigators may have to say about it to be read with interest. The illustrations given with Dr. Zimmerman's work are numerous, and although they are not engraved in the highest style of the art, they are nevertheless graphic and forcible.

—Mr. G. W. Carleton has added to the literature of the late war two works from rebel sources—*Mosby and His Men*, by "J. Marshall Crawford, of Company B," and *The Cruise of the Shenandoah*, by Cornelius E. Hunt. In the second of these volumes there is absolutely nothing new, unless it be the abuse of Capt. Waddell, all of which he doubtless deserved. The burning of inoffensive merchantmen, of which the *Shenandoah* did so large a share during the war, is talked of as glibly as if the fact of participation in exploits of this character was still something of which to be proud. A paragraph in a Southern paper (the Warrenton *Index*) alleges, upon the authority of Mosby himself, that *Mosby and his Men*, the other of this brace of rebel books, is "unworthy of credit," and that it "contains about as much truth as the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* or *Gulliver's Travels*." This, taken in connection with the statement that "the only authentic account of Col. Mosby's campaigns will appear in the course of a month," suggests the idea that "J. Marshall Crawford, of Company B," has been practicing in a literary way a genuine guerrilla trick—one of the very sort Mosby so repeatedly performed during the war. The book is evidently of little value historically; but the guerrilla chief whose exploits it celebrates ought to congratulate himself upon having a pupil who has not forgotten the lessons taught him.

—A biography of Joan of Arc, translated mainly from Lamartine, by Sarah M. Grimke, has been published by Adams & Co., Boston. Almost any encyclopedia will furnish a more satisfactory account of this historical character than is contained in this volume. Biographers generally give at least the date of the birth of the characters whom they describe. Miss Grimke not only omits this, as well as the date of the martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans, but she forgets throughout to give the year to which the months now and then named belong. She states, apparently by accident, that Domrémy, the birthplace of Joan of Arc, was invaded in 1428, but that is, we believe, the only clue given to indicate whether she lived in the fourteenth, fifteenth or any other century. She very absurdly undertakes to canonize or rather to deify her heroine, assuring the reader in one place that "next to Jesus she seems to have been the grandest medium of divine communication;" and elsewhere she compares one of her expressions to "the words of our Savior at the Last Supper." Such absurdities, and there are others quite as glaring in the book, would only provoke a smile if they did not so closely approach blasphemy.

—Hundreds of Americans will be glad to have such an acceptable and at the same time such an appropriate memorial of the late Richard Cobden as is offered them in his *Political Writings*, which have just been republished here by D. Appleton & Co. These are contained in two handsomely printed octavo volumes and comprise his work on England, Ireland and America, first published in 1835; his pamphlets, "What Next"—and next, the "Three Panics," and "How Wars are got up in India;" his letters comparing the epochs of 1793 and 1853 and the letter on "Blockades" which was addressed to Henry Ashworth. All of Mr. Cobden's writings are distinguished by that clearness of statement and that genuine eloquence of expression, inspired by earnestness of conviction, which Americans especially know so well how to appreciate. These characteristics and the historical importance of several of the subjects discussed, must secure for these volumes a place in the libraries of all our publicists, while the genuine affection which Americans generally feel for Mr. Cobden will insure them a wider circulation than political essays generally enjoy. The introductory essay, by Mr. Bryant, is cordially appreciative, but it was certainly an oversight to fail to give an engraving of Mr. Cobden as a frontispiece.

—The bright Spring days, of which we have already had a number, must provoke a demand for agricultural and horticultural works of all kinds, and among the best of this class is *The American Fruit Culturist*, by J. J. Thomas, which is published by Wm. Wood & Co. The first edition of this well-known work was published more than twenty years ago. Soon after its first publication, it was much enlarged, and several revised editions subsequently appeared. The present edition has been newly arranged, and much of it rewritten, and the work now embodies all the latest developments in pomological science. It does not claim to be a complete work on the pomology of the country, but aims, and apparently with success, to give full descriptions only of valuable or promising fruits suited to the country at large, or which may have been popular in certain districts. The work is certainly a valuable one; and, beside being profusely and judiciously illustrated, is well printed.

—There are not many educational institutions in which Shakspeare's plays are systematically studied, but Mr. W. J. Rolfe, master of the High School at Cambridge, Mass., has, it seems, been giving his pupils a course of instruction in them, assigning "Julius Cæsar" for their first reading. While going through with the play Mr. Rolfe used as an assistant Prof. Craik's *English of Shakspeare; illustrated in a philological commentary on his Julius Cæsar*, and he has just brought out a new edition of this work, embodying in it such emendations as suggested themselves while using the book in the manner alluded to. In this editing and reediting, the true meaning of Shakespeare is very likely to be refined away, but those who enjoy philological studies will find this book in many respects an interesting one. It is published by Crosby & Ainsworth, Boston.

—Those who have attributed *Ecce Deus* (Boston: Roberts Brothers) to the author of *Ecce Homo* can hardly have read the work, for its style is entirely dissimilar from that of the work last named. It lacks that lucidity of statement which did much to secure for *Ecce Homo* so wide a popularity, and it reviews the general subject which both volumes discuss from an altogether different stand-point. The author of *Ecce Deus*, moreover, explicitly asserts for his work that it is "an examination of the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ, conducted on independent ground," and that it is not a reply to *Ecce Homo*. The work has ability, but it lacks novelty and freshness, characteristics without which a treatise upon this much-discussed subject cannot hope for wide popularity.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have lately issued a second edition of Mr. W. D. Howell's delightful work on *Venetian Life*. In a brief "advertisement" to this edition Mr. Howell states that he "has sought to complete it without altering its original plan." In pursuance of this purpose he has amplified somewhat the chapter on the national holidays, and has given an entirely new chapter "sketching the history of Venetian commerce and noticing the present trade and industry of Venice." An index to the chief historical persons, incidents and places mentioned has also been affixed. A change has come over Venice since this work was written, but the value of the book will only be enhanced from the fact that it describes the city as it was under Austrian rule—a condition to which there is little fear that it can ever again return.

—Those interested in investigating the question as to who is entitled to the credit of having first used nitrous oxyd as an anæsthetic, will find the claims of Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, very ably and ingeniously defended in *An Inquiry Into the Origin of Modern Anæsthesia*, by Hon. Truman Smith. The argument reads very much as if it was made by a lawyer, and for a lawyer's purposes; but a number of facts are placed on record in the course of the plea which may be useful hereafter. Mr. Smith admits that Dr. Morton was the first to apply anæsthesia to a capital operation, but that the idea originated with Dr. Wells, and that his premature death alone prevented him from establishing his claim to the discovery.

—There is much well founded scepticism as to the practicability of learning elocution by means of rules laid down in books, but those who are willing to spend time in making the experiment will find in *Voice and Action*, by Mr. Frobisher, a work which has evidently been compiled with much care and with an honest desire to remove the difficulties felt by all who aim to overcome defects of which they have become conscious upon attempting to speak in public. The book contains practical rules for cultivating the voice, and suggestions regarding the proper manner of reading, with prose and poetical selections made with express reference to their availability as exercises. The work is published by Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

—Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers have added to their list of juvenile publications *Edged Tools*, by the author of the "Win and Wear" series, which has been very popular with the young; and to their "Fireside Series," which is made up of entertaining moral stories, the same publishers have added *David Aspinall, the Wanderer in Africa*, a tale illustrating the thirty-second Psalm, by A. L. O. E.; *How Paul's Penny Became a Pound*, and a counterpart to this last, entitled *How Peter's Pound Became a Penny*. The titles of several of these books tell the morals which they are respectively designed to enforce. The Carters have also just issued a little work called *Instant Glory, with a Short Biographical Notice of the Late Mrs. Winslow*, by Octavius Winslow, D. D.

—Among Mr. Carleton's recent publications is a work of more substantial value than those which usually issue from his press. It is entitled *The Papacy; Its Historic Origin and Primitive Relations with the Eastern Churches*. The work was originally written by the Abbé Guettee, D.D., and it is here translated from the French by Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York. Bishop Coxe prefixes to the translation a sketch of Dr. Guettee, showing that he has been a prominent controversalist, and, although not a Protestant, that he has been proscribed by the Papacy for the ability with which he has supported views opposed to those held by the Roman Catholic Church.

—*Memorials of the Early Lives and Doings of Great Lawyers* is the title of a handsomely printed volume lately produced by Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons. The sketches which were written by Cecilia L. Brightwell, author of *The Life of Mrs. Opie, &c.* are confined, for the most part to the early lives of such distinguished jurists as Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Mansfield, Sir William Blackstone, and others whose names are nearly as well known here as they are in England. The volume will be found an excellent one for a school prize-book, the purpose for which it was originally designed.

—Prof. Perry's *Elements of Political Economy*, which was first published by Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., a little more than a year ago, has already passed to a second edition, and the author has taken advantage of the opportunity to revise the work and to expand one or two of the chapters. The fact that the work has already secured a place as a text-book in Yale College and other leading institutions of learning, is sufficient proof that it possesses merits of the most substantial kind.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just issued a new edition of *Plutarch's Essay on the Delay of the Deity in Punishing the Wicked*. The first edition was published as long ago as 1844, and this one has been carefully revised by Profs. H. B. Hackett and W. S. Tyler, who have also added copious notes, with references to grammars now in use. The work, as the editors remark, "forms an interesting link between the Greek of the later classical authors and the Greek of the New Testament."

—*Sut Lovingood's Yarns* had quite a wide popularity in their day, and Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald have undertaken to revive the interest in them by bringing out a new and handsomely printed edition. The wit of the so-called "Yarns" is coarse, and their burlesque is exceedingly broad—at times, indeed, offensively so—but there are those who enjoy such reading, nevertheless.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers make *The Tale of Two Cities* the third in the "author's American edition" of Dickens' works, which they are now issuing.

—The *Red Bridge* is the title of a story just issued by the National Temperance Society. It is well calculated to impress upon the young the dangers and evils of intemperance.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—There is nothing sensational or iconoclastic in the April number of the *North American Review*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.) Mr. W. D. Howells contributes two smoothly-written papers, one upon "Modern Italian Poets," and the other upon "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow." The latter is rather a eulogium than a criticism, for the writer seems at a loss for language strong and emphatic enough to express his appreciation of Mr. Longfellow's productions. In "Charles Lamb and his Biographers" Mr. Adams S. Hill very appropriately enters a protest against the attempts made to transform the humorist into a Christian martyr or hero because of his devotion to his sister Mary, or to make of him an "uninteresting saint." The article is very just and discriminating, and well timed also in view of the recent production of Barry Cornwall's memoirs. Following this paper is one by J. K. Medbery, giving a valuable sketch of the history of the "New-Jersey Monopolies," and showing why the nation has an interest in their overthrow. "The Railroad System" in general is discussed by C. F. Adams, Jr.; Mr. F. B. Sanborn argues in favor of an organized effort, to be sustained by the State, to teach the deaf and dumb articulation; Prof. James Russell Lowell gives an admirable review of the "Life of Lessing;" Mr. C. E. Norton writes of "Religious Liberty," expressing the opinion that "the churches are failing and there is a new birth of religion." There is also an article on "British Finance in 1816," and following the usual able critical notices are two letters, in which the *Review* itself is reviewed—in one case by Mr. Bancroft, and in the other by Mr. Greeley, who reply with some sharpness to criticisms made upon their respective productions,—the ninth volume of the *History of the United States* and the *History of the Rebellion*.

—The most entertaining paper for the general reader in the number of the *American Law Review* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) for the quarter beginning with April, is one by Prof. Theophilus Parsons of Harvard University, giving a sketch of Chief-Justice Marshall, with personal recollections. "Law in Romance" sketches the plots of a few novels in which trials are leading incidents. The other articles are upon "The Law of Sales," "Testimony of Persons Accused of Crime," "Legislative Control over Railway Charters," and the usual digests of English law reports and of State reports, with the summary of events and the list of new law books published in England and America since January 1.

—In the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: W. Sherwood) for the quarter beginning with April, Dr. Albert Barnes discusses "Historical Evidence as Affected by Time;" George S. Morris reviews Hodgson on "Time and Space;" Rev. W. R. Powers examines the "Views of Irenæus on Infant Baptism;" Eleazar Lord treats of "The Divine Names in the Hebrew Scriptures," and there is also a paper pointing out some of the defects in "Our Public Schools."

—The March number of *Blackwood's Magazine* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) discusses the organization of the "British Army," "Coöperative Societies," and the "Ministerial Revolutions," which are, of course, viewed from the genuine Tory standpoint. The only article of general interest to American readers is that upon "Hymns of the Populace," particularly the religious hymns. In this article there is much that is sensible, and much that is unjust.

—In the *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church) for April 15, there is a sharp and rather personal paper by W. Winwood Reade, impeaching the veracity of the African explorer, Du Chaillu; a sketch of "Vittoria Colonna" by Anna Cora Ritchie; an article entitled "Literature and the People" by Eugene Benson; a description of "Bermuda and Blockade Running" by Mr. Charles Hallock, and an account of the London Tenement Houses by Rev. Dr. Church. The poetry in this number of the *Galaxy* is better than usual.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Saturday, March 16, 1867.

During the coming season, high waters are expected, with floods on the bottom lands, and consequent unproductiveness there. Reports are that there is abundance of snow in the mountains, considerably more than usual and of course on this is predicated the expectation of Summer floods and the consequent accidents and crop failures, by washing away of irrigation dams and ditches, and by drowning out. High water years, however, usually produce as great an aggregate amount of crops as other years, the extra amount of water available making the uplands more than usually productive.

In regard to the forthcoming crops, there exists some apprehension of failure, to a greater or less extent, from grasshoppers. Last Fall large numbers of those insects came down from Montana and Idaho, to hybernate or end their days in Northern Utah. Some of those persons who are anxious to know what's coming have been experimenting with small portions of soil containing eggs of the grasshopper, and hatching them artificially, and have proved that the embryo insects exist in large numbers in the northern portions of the Territory, and the conclusion is thence drawn that there will be plenty of young grasshoppers in the Territory the coming Summer. What harm they will do the future must reveal.

A "grasshopper war," and its semi-famine following, has been experienced in this Territory once before, and the reminiscences are anything but pleasant. Consequently, it is not surprising to hear that many persons throughout the Territory are quietly laying up wheat in anticipation of coming scarcity. It does seem that in this Territory one extreme follows another. Several times has flour been up to eight, ten and twelve dollars, and down to three and two and a half per hundred. I never heard of it being less than two and a half. In the grasshopper time (about 1856) it was not to be bought for gold. Two years ago twenty-four dollars was the retail cash price. The Winter past it was sold as low as three dollars per sack. It can now be bought at from four to five and a half by the sack. Three dollars now, in currency, considering the advanced prices of other things, must certainly be considered much cheaper than two and a half dollars years ago, in gold. So it may be claimed that, in regular trade for cash, breadstuffs have been as low the past Winter as they ever have been in this Territory. After these low prices it will be in accordance with the usual run of things here if a reaction should take place shortly.

From all the above it must not be inferred that Utah is a very easy place to make a comfortable living. I cannot say that it is for a "working man," at least for that class as a body. The low prices I have named are for cash, and cash is scarce. Workmen are seldom paid in cash, consequently provisions at those low prices are beyond their reach. They must pay in the products of their labor as high as six and eight dollars per hundred now.

There is one particular in which the present time of low prices differs from any former period of the kind. Heretofore, when the price of produce was low, it was easy to obtain it for labor or almost anything else. Not so now. Although the price of flour is very low for cash, it is difficult to obtain for anything else. Many of our merchants will not part with it without the money. So that it is somewhat difficult for some people to secure their breadstuffs.

To live comfortably here, a mechanic or other working man, who does not receive money for his wages, should raise his own bread and potatoes, and then he is not so dependent as otherwise. A man who has money, or whose labor commands it, will find Utah not a bad place to get along comfortably. But the contrary is true of a very poor person, who does not farm for a living, and whose labor does not bring cash.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Midnight Mission.

Rev. C. H. Dutton, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, yesterday, preached a sermon on behalf of the "Midnight Mission." He chose for his text the following:

There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. St. Luke, xv., 10.

The preacher commenced by explaining the object of the Midnight Mission, and the manner of doing the work. He said it was a difficult undertaking. Men who espoused the cause had first to conquer their own disinclination for the work; they had to encounter the jest of the ribald and the gay; they had to meet the objections of the sanctimonious on the ground of delicacy and the fear of social taint or ostracism. There were other difficulties to be overcome, such as had their existence in the hearts and habits of those whom it was the great object of the Mission to benefit. In overcoming this class of difficulties it would be well always to not only aim at the direct benefit of the fallen, by showing a desire for their welfare, but also conciliate them so that if they did not yield to entreaty and Christian love they would not go away antagonists of the work. The question "What shall be done with those fallen ones who give token of desire to rise from the pit of sin?" was one which recurred to all. It should be remembered that these frail beings despised anything in the shape of institutions, and the very idea repelled them from the kindly grasp of their best friends. What was wanted to carry out the work successfully—and this was the aim of the "Midnight Mission"—were pleasant homes, judicious supervision and a means of making a livelihood. With these facilities at the command of the Mission there was hope that the temptations which existed within as well as those which presented themselves from without, would dwindle into insignificance. Without providing those saved with a means of earning their own support, the improvement, both moral and personal, brought about upon them would only be new attractions, which, under exposed circumstances, would provide anew victims for the prowling wolves which lie in wait within and about society seeking to plunge into shame and infamy the tender beings at whose fall they rejoice, over whose surrender they exchange the haughty laugh of easy triumph. The preacher, after relating the success which had followed efforts for the reclamation of fallen women in London, made an appeal for money. He said that men, who had reason to blush with shame at the havoc brought by their fellows, owed something to this cause, and they should contribute freely. Women, also, who longed to see the purity of the sex vindicated by the redemption from a life of shame of every fallen sister, had a work to do in giving toward this object. The sermon throughout, was a graceful unfolding of the subject, and the description of the work was plain and eloquent. The Treasurer of the Midnight Mission is Pliny F. Smith, No. 36 Warren-street, and to him contributions may be sent by all who desire to aid the movement.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE WITH A RAZOR.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of James Cook, a native of the United States, and 33 years of age, who committed suicide on Saturday night, the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that on the night in question Officer McDuffie, of the Eleventh Precinct, was patroling Houston-street, near Columbia, when his attention was directed to the movements of deceased, who was then in the act of cutting his throat. The officer ran up to Cook, and found him kneeling on the curb and his neck and breast covered with blood. After Cook had been arrested he drew a pen-knife from his pocket and tried to widen the gash already inflicted. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered. The relatives of deceased cannot be found. He claimed while living to have been in the Union army.

CASUALTIES.—Dr. Edward Vanderpoel, of No. 139 Macdougal-street, while stepping from his carriage on Saturday, in Third-avenue, fell over a box and fractured his left leg. He was attended by Police Surgeon Purdy and taken home.... During Saturday night J. W. Boynton, messenger for Adams' Express Company, while engaged in coupling cars at corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, accidentally fractured one of his legs. He was removed to his residence, No. 167 East Thirty-third-street by the Police.... On Saturday a horse harnessed to a light wagon and standing in front of [illegible] livery stable, No. 121 East Twenty-ninth-street, became frightened, and ran off through Thirty-ninth-street. As he neared the corner of Third-avenue, the wagon collided with a house [illegible], throwing the driver, Robert Hall, from the vehicle, and inflicting several serious injuries. The carriage was smashed, but the animal escaped with slight bruises.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the four-story building No. 43 Front-street, occupied by Knowles & Brother, commission dealer in flour. Engine Company No. 13 was soon on the ground, and by their efforts succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames beyond the floor on which they originated. The remaining floors were flooded by water, however, and caused considerable damage to the flour stored thereon. Loss $5,000, on which there are several individual insurances by owners. E. Wenze, dealer in hops, has an office on the second floor, who sustained slight loss. The building is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

MUNIFICENT DONATION TO A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday last, during a recess in the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church, now sitting in New-Haven, a large number of distinguished friends waited upon Rev. Heman Bangs, at his residence in that city, and presented him with a purse containing nearly $2,000. This sum was subscribed principally by the churches of the New-York District, over which the venerable gentleman is Presiding Elder. The donors were represented in an appropriate speech by Rev. Bishop Clark, to whom the Elder responded in words of many thanks for so liberal and substantial a manifestation of the good-will of his people. A few remarks by Revs. F. Brown and L. S. Weed, of this City, and Oliver Hoyt, Esq., of Stamford, Conn., concluded the very happy gathering.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. B. Steedman, Ohio, Hon. E. L. Alvord, Indianapolis, Hon. W. H. English, Indianapolis, Hon. G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh, Hon. H. C. Lord, Cincinnati, and Hon. W. H. Hooper, Utah, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. Ludlow, Islip, W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, Judge Alpheus Prince, Buffalo, and Gen. Crawford, Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Judge Hugh J. Hastings, Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, Boston, is at the Everett House. Gen. Reese, U. S. Army, is at the Bancroft House. Gen. Agers, U. S. Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AN INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—About 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, an attempt was made to fire a building, No. 329 Eighth-street. The would-be incendiary threw a quantity of kerosene oil and lighted matches into the cellar. The oil caught fire, but was discovered and extinguished before any material damage had been occasioned. This is the second time within a week that incendiary attempts have been made on these premises.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of James O'Mealia, who died during Saturday night at No. 7 Harrison-street, from injuries received by an accidental fall against a stove during Saturday afternoon. The inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—Thomas Dennison was arrested on Saturday on the charge of entering the dining-saloon of Mrs. Ingraham, No. 11 Fulton-street, as supposed, for the purpose of theft. The accused was held for a hearing.... Coroner Lynch held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of Mary Ann McVey, aged 17 years, who was fatally injured in the paint factory of Messrs. Hibbs, Bliss & Hubbard, in Plymouth-street, by being caught in the machinery. The jury rendered a verdict of censure against the proprietors of the place for not having the cog-wheel, in which deceased was caught, covered so as to avoid accident.... John Botelli, a Spaniard, employed in a distillery, in Gresse-lane, near Front-street, picked up an old musket which had been lying about for some months and fired it off. The contents passed through a fence and grazed the head of Mrs. Clifford, living opposite. The injury was slight however. Botelli was arrested, but it appearing that no harm was intended he was discharged from custody..... A meeting is to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this (Monday) evening, for the purpose of organizing an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals on the model of the one now existing in New-York, under the Presidency of Henry G. Bergh....

THE RETAKING OF FORT SUMTER.—The second anniversary of raising the old flag over Fort Sumter will be celebrated on Monday evening, April 15, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A large number of distinguished persons from different parts of the country, including the Generals, ministers and members of Congress who were at Fort Sumter two years ago, will be present. The Twenty-third Regiment band has been engaged for the occasion. Tickets can be obtained in New-York at the *Independent* office, and in Brooklyn at the *Union* office.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A meeting of the corporators of the Brooklyn branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music in this City, for the purpose of organization. Addresses will be made by Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the New-York Society, and other gentlemen.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The law was strictly observed yesterday, and no arrests were made for selling liquor. Twenty-four persons were, however, locked up on Saturday night on charges of intoxication.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, APRIL 8.—Nos. 70, 75, 79, 36, 88, 89, 106, 107, 1, 3, 14, 31, 37.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

Yesterday morning Frederick Meyer, No. 27 Rose-street; John Bullner, No. 25 Rose-street, and Wm. Smith, No. 12 Roosevelt-street, were arraigned before the Court on charges of violating the provisions of the Excise Law. They were all held to bail for trial, in the sum of $300 each.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

At a late hour on Saturday night the Fourth Ward Police made a descent upon the disorderly house in the basement of No. 79 Chatham-street, kept by John Johnson. The proprietor and seven other men were arrested, as were also three females of abandoned character. When arraigned before the Magistrate Johnson was charged with keeping a disreputable house, the resort of thieves and other abandoned characters. The accused was held for trial and required to furnish bail. The other prisoners were remanded for further examination.

FARO GAMBLERS.

John Harvey, who was arrested with six other men at the faro bank No. 636 Broadway, on Saturday night, by the Fourteenth Ward Police, was arraigned before the Justice yesterday, on a charge of dealing at the aforesaid game of "faro." He was required to furnish bail for trial. The other prisoners were discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST CLERK.

A young man, named Wilson Gregory, was arraigned upon the charge of robbing his employer, Mr. William A. Rees, of No. 750 Broadway, of $29 50 on Thursday last. It appears by the complaint that the accused was sent to collect a bill from a customer, the amount of which he received and failed to account for it. Justice Dodge held him for trial in default of $500 bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

EXCISE.

Joseph Hiedemann, liquor dealer at No. 286 Norfolk-street, was taken into Court charged with keeping his saloon open after midnight on Saturday. The accused was bailed to answer at Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Nos.
4—Seguine vs. Seguine.
3½—Nash vs. The People.
102—Adams vs. Fort Plain Bank.
103—Morse vs. Brisbane.
104—Fire Department of Troy vs. Bacon.
104½—Lee vs. Decker.
105—Solmes vs. Rutger Fire Ins. Co.
106—Niagara Falls Int. B. Co. vs. Great Western R. R. Co.

Nos.
107—Eley vs. Newton.
109—Drew vs. 6th-av. R. R. Co.
110—Boston Carpet Co. vs. Journeay.
111—Labens vs. Fielden.
112—Phillips vs. Wooster.
113—Wood vs. Fleet.
11—People ex rel. Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn vs. Board of Assessors of Brooklyn.
82—Devlin vs. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
337—Dodge et al. vs. Van Zandt.
[illegible]—Davean vs. Davean.
31—Williams vs. Sherman, &c.
[illegible]—Ellis et al. vs. Lersner.
35—Fairchild vs. Liverpool and London Fire and Life Ins. Co.
36—Skillen vs. Richmond.
37—Berlin vs. Bleshfield.
38—Renton vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
40—White vs. Curtis, &c.
41—Ludwig vs. The Jersey City Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Taber vs. Le Fevre, impleaded, &c.
[illegible]—Baldwin vs. Gregory.
[illegible]—White, &c. vs. Wilhams.

44—Jones vs. Smith.
45—Withers vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
47—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Ackerman.
48—Goodkind vs. Oechsler.
49—Sturgis vs. Hendricks et al.
50—Gray vs. Woodcock.
51—Hall vs. Hall and another.
[illegible]—Van Schaick vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Sterling et al. vs. Jaudon et al.
[illegible]—Tuxido vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Scott vs. Dunscomb.
[illegible]—Osbrey vs. Romer et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1097—Breen vs. Raphael.
[illegible]—Marine vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
245—Rosenfield vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—McCormack vs. [illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible]—Snediker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Lawton vs. Byland.
1171—Delfosse vs. Dodd.
[illegible]—Donohue vs. Central Park and N. & E. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—O'Brien vs. Corr.

[illegible]—Popin vs. Lachenmeyer and another.
[illegible]—Mylert vs. Barr.
[illegible]—Nathan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Franklin vs. Morrissey.
[illegible]—Hale vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Houton vs. Bouton.
[illegible]—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
[illegible]—Osgood, Receiver, vs. Mayor of New-York, &c.
412—Taylor vs. Moore, &c.
[illegible]—Cohen vs. Ireland.

Part II.—Held by [illegible], J., at No. 32 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by [illegible], J., at No. 32 Duane-street, third floor—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Demurrers.

[illegible]

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
144—Work vs. Ellis.
145—Same vs. Same.
167—Lent vs. Hayward.

[illegible]—Nelson vs. Douglas.
[illegible]—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland.
179—Shaler, &c., Quarry Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Townsend.
[illegible] vs. Powers.
[illegible] vs. Phelps.
[illegible]—O'Brien.
[illegible] vs. Williams.
164—Davies, Jr., vs. Dollner.
168—Sherman vs. Parish.

[illegible] vs. Crane.
[illegible]—Armstrong vs. Johnson.
[illegible]—Ackley vs. Wright.
[illegible]—Geiger vs. Froelich.
[illegible]—Carey vs. Glasgow.
[illegible]—Goodwin vs. Bernstein.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Giles.
[illegible]—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
5—Newton vs. McGregor, Jr.
7—Same vs. Kelly et al.
10—[illegible] Minn. R. R. Co.
[illegible] Strecker Co.
[illegible]—Savage vs. Pike.
[illegible]—Dennis vs. Dickinson.
104—Yeomans vs. Chinese Fire Ins. Co.
105—Thorne vs. Lloyd, &c.
107—Livingston vs. Spalding.
111—Spalding vs. Young.
[illegible]
121—Brice vs. Palmer.
[illegible]—Ayres vs. Western R. R. Co.

127—In re James M. Alling.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Eadie.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Gray vs. Gray.
[illegible]—Goodyear vs. Andrews.
[illegible]—Beach et al. vs. [illegible] et al.
[illegible]—Magnault vs. Queen.
[illegible]—Williams vs. Williams.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Britton vs. Butler.
[illegible]—Macomber vs. Macomber et al.
[illegible]—Moore vs. Coleman.
[illegible]—Williams vs. Brewster Iron Mining Co.

The call commences at No. 277—Willis vs. Lynch et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—Before Jones, J.

Nos.
2411—Howell vs. the Sheriff, &c.
2919—Farr vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3161—Holm vs. Schrampf.
2747—Walsh vs. Gregory.
3107—Sperry vs. Kirkland.
3,006—Clarke vs. Pierce.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2615—Brittan vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

2767—Bd. of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Erie Railway Co.
3073—Appel vs. Beaurais.
3083—Moses vs. Bunker et al.
3117—Burke vs. Betts.
3181—Selleck vs. Hoffman.
3187—Watson vs. Weite.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.

Part II.—Before McCunn, J.

Nos.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
3202—Beck vs. Son.
3123—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
2656—Merrow vs. Walker.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3.16—Hyams et al. vs. Seligmann et al.
1374—Bierce et al. vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.

3113—Bierce et al. vs. Fulton Fire Insurance Company.
1344—Same vs. People's Fire Insurance Company.
2012—Same vs. Home Insurance Company of New-York.
2782—Shriver et al. vs. Barth.
3216—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
[illegible]—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
1364—Goodridge et al. vs. The Nat. Fire Ins. Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Before Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
772—Martin vs. Bachman.
381—Visanta vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
422—Aaron vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
424—Lowenthal vs. Kraus.
504—Drew vs. Drew.
133—Sawyer, &c. vs. Strauss, &c.
1142—Johnson et al. vs. Marzoff.
601—Tyng vs. Barton.

603—Williamson vs. Bennett.
535—Bragg vs. The Rochester Copper & Lead Mining Co.
604—Sinclair, &c., vs. Altaire.
608—J. Martin, by guardian, vs. New-York & Harlem R. R. Co.
609—Temple vs. Glynn.
610—Favor, imp'd vs. Rourke.

Part II.—Before Judge Daly.

Nos.
542—Lord, &c., vs. Greig.
612—Berkey vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
[illegible]—Meeks vs. Voorhies.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.
[illegible]—Pell vs. Hayes, &c.
536—Keogh vs. Cormack.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

563—Hooke vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1347—Simpson vs. Sexton.
561—Smith vs. Mendelsohn.
639—Evans vs. Skelly.
673—Wahle vs. Sands.
670—Fant vs. Pluto, et al.
643—Bell, &c., vs. Bernard.
1334—Delonest vs. Jordan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
75—Knox vs. Pierson.
[illegible]—Butler vs. Tracy.
[illegible]—Nolan vs. Woods.
[illegible]—Headley vs. Donnelly.
[illegible]—Orschler vs. Merkle.
[illegible]—Bergen vs. Mathews.
[illegible]—Brett vs. Johnson.
[illegible]—Goe vs. Preusser.
[illegible]—Woods vs. Eigenholdt.
[illegible]—Silver vs. Vesey.
[illegible]—Dariois vs. Hayes.

Nos.
62—Jaudon vs. Horgan.
63—Bunce vs. Deisfeld.
64—Charters vs. Parks.
65—Bogue vs. Shoemaker.
67—DeCamp vs. Hestner.
68—Wise vs. Hochtman.
69—Ohrew vs. Weisn.
70—Schmidt vs. Salem.
71—Sixth-av. Railroad Co. vs. Schabel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	111¼	100	Boston W. P.	25¼
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C. Indorsed	102	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	109¼	100	do ...s60	[illegible]
15,000	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'64	107¼	600	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	107½	400	Erie Railroad	55¾
30,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. New Issue	107¼	100	do ...s30	55¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	100	do	55½
2,000	do	98½	1900	do	56
45,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s, First Ser.	106	300	do ...b30	55¾
5,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	107½	400	Reading	101¾
500	Ohio 6s, '81	102	400	do	101¼
7,000	Tenn. 6s, New	63	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62
1,000	Virginia 6s...x-c	59	200	M. S. & N I.	76¼
23,000	Mo. St. 6s	95¾	700	do	76
2,000	do	95½	30	Mich. Cen.	108¾
15,000	Ohio & M. C.	25¼	200	Ill. Cen.	114¼
1,000	N. Y. b. 6s, '83	94¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.	74½
4,000	Erie 5th M.	89	200	do	74¼
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	100	Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
3,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	72	300	Chic. & N. W.	34
8,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M	85	300	do	33¾
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	1200	do	33½
20	Bk. of Commerce	113¼	400	do ...b30	33¾
20	do	113	500	do ...b10	33¼
20	Bank of America	135	100	do ...b10	33¾
100	Canton Co.	45	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do	44¾	100	do	62¾
50	Central Coal Co.	45	100	do ...b10	62¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	[illegible]	1200	do	62½
1100	do	[illegible]	800	do	62
200	do	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	119¾
100	do ...b60	31	500	Chic. & R. I.	89
100	West. U. Tel.	41½	800	do	88¾
400	Quick. Min. Co.	31½	100	do ...s30	88¼
100	Mariposa Pr.	21½	100	do ...s16	88¾
100	At. Mail SS. Co.	91	100	do	89
228	Pac. M. SS. Co.	120	55	do	88¾
50	do	120½	50	do ...b30	88¾
50	do ...s10	120½	38	do	88¾
100	do ...b30	120½	300	Tol., W. & W.	38
300	do	120½	150	J. Cen. R.	118
300	do	121	75	do	118¼
			500	Pitts. F.W.&C.	92¾
			27	do	92½
			50	Chic. & Alton	101½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Con. Greg. Gold	9½	500	Mich. S. & N. I. ...c	71¾
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	119¾	1500	do	71¾
150	do ...s10	119½	200	do ...s15	71¾
100	do	119½	300	do ...c	71¾
500	N. Y. Cen.	101¾	1300	do ...b3	71½
1400	do	101¼	500	do ...b15	71¾
200	do ...b3	101½	300	do ...s3	71¾
200	do	101¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	74¼
200	do ...b4	101½	500	do	74½
400	do ...s3	101½	200	do ...c	74½
1200	Erie Railroad ...b10	56¾	100	do ...c	75¾
100	do	56	500	do	75
800	do ...c	56¾	200	P., F. W. & C. ...c	92¾
500	do ...b5	56¼	300	Chic. & N. W. ...b3	34¾
200	do ...b30	56	900	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¾
200	Reading R.	101¾	100	do ...c	62
800	do ...s0	101¼	1100	do ...c	62¾
400	Chi., R. I. & P.	89	200	do ...b10	62¾
100	do	88¾	100	do ...b15	62¾
100	do ...s3	88¾	1200	do ...s3	64¾
800	do	88¾	300	do ...b3	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pac. Mail	121½	200	N. Y. Cen.	100¾
100	do	121¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	37¾
500	do ...s60	121	200	Clev. & Pitts	72¾
100	do ...b3	121¾	200	do ...c	73¾
200	West. U. Tel.	41	800	do	73½
300	Erie Railroad	55½	200	do	73¾
100	do	55¾	200	do ...b10	73¾
600	do ...b3	55¾	100	do	73¾
200	Reading R.	101¾	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	88¾
100	do	101¾	200	do	88½
500	do ...b3	101¼	100	do ...b10	88¾
1800	M. S. & N. I. ...s3	76¾	400	do	88¾
100	do ...b3	76¾	200	do	88½
300	do	76¾	200	Chi. & N.W.	33¾
200	do ...s10	76¾	400	do ...b3	33¾
200	do ...b5	76¾	200	do	33¾
200	P., F. W. & C.	92¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61¾
200	do ...b10	92¾	400	do	62
100	do ...b3	[illegible]			

MONDAY, April 8—A. M.

There was a fair Spring Trade through the past in Dry Goods and General Merchandise. The prices on the former to which the Importers and Jobbers have to submit to effect free sales are still complained of as unprofitable, which they probably are as compared with the corresponding seasons of 1865 and 1866; but it is well to know that business is moving on with a good measure of activity in nearly all departments. The Customs Duties keep up, and this fact is a fair index to the amount of Foreign Merchandise which is being marketed. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is also to a good average per week, though lower in values than last season on nearly an equal bulk of shipments, owing chiefly to the difference in the price of Cotton—27½ as against 37½ cents this date last year.

The course of the Money market during most of the week was unexpectedly sharp, as the Quarterly Bank returns, supposed to have been the cause of the previous exceptional demand, were completed at an early hour, (before the opening of new business,) on Monday morning. The Bank statement this afternoon will show that the pressure upon the Banks, although temporary, was not artificial, or aggravated by any disposition to refuse accommodations, where the Money could be spared. Nor was it owing to any purpose on the part of the Treasury Office to disturb the market, although it is now plain that the increase of $4,500,000 in the balances of the Office was nearly all in Currency, and cost the Banks from three to four millions in Greenbacks, owing to the scarcity of National Bank notes, which the Treasury would quite as willingly receive in all payments from or through the Banks—whether for 5-20s, of which a considerable sum was delivered on previous engagements on and after Monday, or for Gold sold in the open market, amounting, it may be, to four-fifths of the Customs receipts of the week, or for transfers of the current Internal Revenues originally deposited in the Country National Banks and paid into the Treasury here, by their City correspondents. These three sources of accumulation are designed to be relieved at once by the purchase of United States 7.30 ℘ cents, and by the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury at Washington by drafts on New-York, which chanced to be lighter than usual last week. The purchases of 7.30 ℘ cents were large on Thursday, and the market for Money partially felt the relief on Friday, and became comparatively easy on Saturday. We may also add in this connection that the checks of the Treasury Office, from the receiving on the paying desks, for such purchases, in place of being drawn out at once in Notes, are deposited by the great dealers in the Public Funds in Bank, and were not all drawn out when the Bank averages of the week were made up on Saturday morning.

We further note that the Treasury Office, like the Banks themselves, is better supplied with Greenbacks, at present, than with National Bank Notes. The latter, including the Circulation ($33,500,000) of the City Banks, are just now nearly all in the Country. But on the succeeding Bank average, at the close of the present week, we may look for a fair recovery of Greenbacks from the operations of the Treasury, and also by return remittances from the Country Banks, which began to come in at the close of last week.

It will be seen by the table which follows, of the course of the Stock Exchange for the week, that a pretty heavy and general decline took place in the New-York and Western Railways. There were exceptional causes for the extra decline on one or two descriptions, like New-York Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, but the main cause of the bearish look of the market was in the continued closeness in money up to Thursday night, while on Friday and Saturday there was but a partial abatement in the confidence with which the speculators for a further decline, (far more numerous for the moment than the opposite party,) pressed their sales. They were indirectly favored, also, by the reported purpose of Gov. Fenton to Veto the General Relief Bill, and the doubts expressed, in some quarters, of the ability of the friends of the Bill to pass it over the Veto—two-thirds of the members present at the time in each House being required by the Constitution of this State to do so. We do not know that there is reasonable ground for either surmise. On the contrary, the Bill is known to have friends enough in the Assembly to override the Veto, should it be sent in, and at least twenty-one out of thirty-two Senators. Nor is it by any means certain that the Stock would go below par if the Bill should be finally defeated. The additional decline and short sales in Pittsburgh on Saturday were no doubt based upon what had previously been expected by most of the holders, the rescinding of the April Dividend in its Cash form, owing to some supposed legal impediment and want of harmony in the views of the new Board of Direction.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,759,407, against the total entries of $7,568,250 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,650,390, against $3,953,456 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $500,618, against $206,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,418,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are [illegible] bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,679.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,5[illegible]	February 25	[illegible]
August	25,615,428	March 9	[illegible]
September	21,855,616	March 16	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March 23	[illegible]
November	19,297,917	March 30	[illegible]
December	19,550,351	April 6	[illegible]
January	24,892,5[illegible]		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,4[illegible]	February	$16,452,5[illegible]
August	12,9[illegible]	March 6	4,48[illegible]
September	11,977,223	March 13	5,04[illegible]
October	14,81[illegible]	March 20	[illegible]
November	13,98[illegible]	March 27	[illegible]
December	17,413,537	April 3	[illegible]
January	13,418,547		
Total since July 1			$138,82[illegible]
Against same time last year			17[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]
Gold, April 6, 1867			132¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, April 7, 1866			127 ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	February	$2,124,16[illegible]
August	1,587,851	March 2	[illegible]
September	834,55[illegible]	March 9	[illegible]
October	1,46[illegible]	March 16	[illegible]
November	5,786,69[illegible]	March 23	74,74[illegible]
December	3,22[illegible]	March 30	[illegible]
January	2,74[illegible]	April 6	500,61[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,48[illegible]
August	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	March 6	[illegible]
October	3,744,757	March 13	[illegible]
November	2,9[illegible],337	March 23	[illegible]
December	4,443,55[illegible]	April 3	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	[illegible]
August	12,790,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	12,474,076	September	[illegible]
October	11,507,697	October	[illegible]
November	8,[illegible],584	November	14,[illegible]
December	5,924,[illegible]	December	1,722,106
January	[illegible]	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,823
March	12,1[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April 6	2,418,000	April 6	56,200
Total	$97,900,1[illegible]	Total	$38,481,[illegible]
To date, 1866	104,212,985	To date, 1866	32,080,870

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	[illegible]
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]
First Series, 7.30s	[illegible]
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]

The sales of Gold were 132⅞@133@132⅞@132¾ ℘ cent., ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. easier than the average sales of Friday. The Cash Gold was not so abundant late in the forenoon, which influenced a steadier price at the close of the day. After the steamers sailed the Foreign Exchanges were quiet, but the rates, especially on the Continent, somewhat firm, although a large amount of Bills made against Cotton is believed to be on the way from the South. The Customs demand of the day for Gold, $361,000, and for the week, $2,418,000. The Export of Gold and Silver bars, $500,618. The receipts from California on Monday last, $898,281. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury, $56,200.

As on Friday, the Money market worked in the direction of steadiness, with less pressure from borrowers, and an easier supply at Bank and on the Street. The effect of the unusual activity up to Thursday night will be seen in the Bank Statement of Monday. The reduction of Deposits will be five or six millions, nearly two-thirds of which were paid out in Greenbacks. The transfers in various ways to the Treasury Office, (including payments for Gold) were large up to Thursday, since when the Assistant Treasurer has been a free buyer of 7.30 ℘ cents.

The Public Funds were steady, while the Railway market continued bearish so far as the prevailing or preponderating temper of speculation is concerned, but with one or two exceptions the variations in price from Friday were not important. Only the regular Morning Boards were held, but subsequent dealings were continued in the Long Room, where the market at about 4 o'clock stood as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	Northwest	34¾	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s	106	106	Rock Island	89⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	100⅞	100⅞	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	55½	55⅛	Pacific Mail	120	121
Hudson	136½	136⅝	Quicksilver	31½	31¼
Reading	101¾	101⅝	W. U. Telegraph	41	41¼
Mich. Southern	71⅛	70⅞	Mariposa Pref.	21½	21¼
Illinois Central	114¼	114⅛	Ohio Certificates	26	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	75	76	American Gold	133	132⅞
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	108¾	108⅞

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	131½	Oregon W. L., 1881	106
6 ₩ cent., 1868	[illegible]	Oregon W. L., 1 yr. 1881	105½
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	[illegible]	6 ₩ cent., cou., 1871	[illegible]
6 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1881	[illegible]	Ind. coupons, 1871	107¼
$50 & 1,000, 1881	109	5 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	[illegible]	5 ₩ cent., cou., 1874	103
5-20 $50 & 1,000	109¾	Ind. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1864	[illegible]	10-40 registered	97⅞
5-20 $50 & 1,000	107¾	10-40 $50 & 1,000	98
5-20 registered, 1865	[illegible]	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 $50 & 1,000	108	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107½	7 3-10 3d series	105¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107½		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Bank of the Repub.	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105½
Merchants'	115½	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	116	Irving	108
Union	116	Metropolitan	135
America	135	Market	112
Phenix	104	Nassau	106
National	107 x	Corn Exchange	117
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	108
State of New York	109	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	112½	Park	142
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	103	Central National	110
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	89
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101½
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	89	Pits. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	87½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94½	Cleve. & P. 3d M con.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	102	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	99	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	98½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chi. & Alton Income	89½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.	111	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
M. Ind. Goshen Lane, '68	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩. c. 1875	106	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	40
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,068,702 38; of which $361,000 were for Customs; Payments, $955,861 72; Coin Notes, $335,000; Balance, $105,180,790 74.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 1,348 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 1,110 bags Corn Meal, 1,705 bushels Corn, 408 bushels Oats, 1,165 bushels Malt, 554 bbls. Pork, 807 pkgs. Cut Meats, 89 pkgs. Beef, 488 pkgs. Lard, and 609 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots and $13 50@$14 (nominally) for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 173 bbls., including 163 bbls. Pots and 10 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at steady rates. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c. @19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Middling grades 27½c.@29c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,050 bales, against receipts of 1,483 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,091
Receipts last week	14,368
Receipts preceding week	11,855
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	262,503
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	500,453
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	9,218
Exports since Jan. 1	177,951
Exports since Sept. 1	367,195
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	197,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,565,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	985,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	565,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active to-day and prices have advanced 20c.@25c. ₩ bbl. There has been considerable speculative inquiry, especially for the low and medium grades. Sales since our last have been 15,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 10@$11 25; common to good Extra State at $11 35@$12 25; good to choice do., do. at $12 30@$13 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 10@$13 15 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 10	@11 25
Extra State	11 35	@13 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 40	@15 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 10	@13 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 20	@15 25
Extra Genesee	13 25	@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 00

Southern Flour is in more request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., at $11 65 @$13 15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 20@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand at equal to $12 25@$16 for extra, ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is in active request at from $7 50@$8 40 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $5 15@ $5 30 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 745 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,540 bbls. and sacks, at $15@ $16 20 ₩ bbl. or 196 lbs.

GRAIN—An unusually active speculative demand prevailed for sound Spring Wheat to-day, at an advance of equal to 10c.@13c. ₩ bushel. Winter has likewise been more sought after, and has improved about 5c. ₩ bushel. The available supply of desirable lots has been quite light. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 30; inferior No. 3 to very handsome No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 68; Amber State at $3 25; and White California at $3 20@$3 40 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in much better request and has advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last 170,000 bushels, at $1 21½@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 22 for Mixed Western in store; $1 23@$1 23½ for mixed Western afloat; $1 21@$1 23½ for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats have been more active and steady. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 67c.@70c.; and State at 73½c.@75c. ₩ bushel; sales 71,000 bushels. Barley continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last 19,000 bushels, at $1 16½@$1 22 for Canada West, free, and 85c. for inferior State, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 25@$1 35. Rye is in very good demand and quoted much higher; sales 51,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 50 for Western, and a very choice lot at a higher figure, which we are not permitted to publish, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 50@$1 55 for shipment, and $1 70@$1 90 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former prices, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@65c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 50,024 hides; sales, 38,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 26@28 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Montevideo, 26 lbs., private terms; 9,000 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 2,400 California, part to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Aspinwall, part to arrive, 19@21 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Matamoras, 24 lbs., 24½c., cash, rejecting bad and bulls; 500 West Indies, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Texas, 23@24 lbs., 18c.@ 19c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 wet salted Rio Grande Ox, to arrive, 50 lbs., 10½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 wet salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., private terms; 1,000 wet salted New-Orleans, 60@80 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands, 103,700 dry hides, (same time in 1866, 264,800,) and 200 bales East India hides. The stock consists of 63,400 Buenos Ayres, &c., 12,500 Montevideo, &c., 6,000 Orinoco, 3,000 California, 3,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 1,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 800 Maracaibo, 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,500 Texas and New-Orleans, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 50 bales Manilla.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, especially for Hemlock and light Oak Tannages, at our quotations. The week's receipts have been about 45,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 23½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@ 38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—The demand has been moderate, and prices have been quoted firm. The Albany *Argus* of Tuesday says: "The market has opened with better prospects than were anticipated some weeks ago. The uncertainties attending the action of Congress on the currency question, and the labor strikes in New-York and elsewhere, tended to create the impression that lower prices than were current at the close of last season must be expected, and a dull business. Congress has, however, adjourned, and whatever doubts as to business and prices may have been entertained have been dispelled by the large and active trade that has sprung up West for lumber for the Southern and extreme Western markets. There was also another question which had its influence in forming the opinion to which we have referred, to wit: overproduction. It was generally believed that the Canadas, Maine, Pennsylvania and Michigan would in the Winter's business show a large item of overproduction. This, with the exception of Canada, has not been the case. Hence our dealers go into the season with very fair prospects of an active and remunerative trade. Prices open at about the figures that were current in December. It is true some sales of Clear Pine have been made at $65, but they were exceptional cases, the range for choice lots being $68@ $70 ₩ M. Next week we shall publish our full list of prices. Freights open to New-York, $1 75 ₩ M; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 25; Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; Hartford, $3; Providence and Fall River, $3 50; Philadelphia, $3 75@$4 75; Baltimore and Washington, $6; and to Richmond and Petersburgh, $6@7."

METALS—Have been quiet since our last at about previous prices. Mr. WINTERHOFF, in his monthly circular, notices the business in March thus: "Copper fell, unexpectedly, in the second week of March, from 27 to 25 cents. Although quite a large business was done at this rate, part for delivery in June and July, the price declined further, and forced sales of small lots have been made as low as 23½c. for Portage Lake and 24c. for Detroit; nor is there any immediate prospect of an improvement. In the expectation that the duty would be raised, the bulk of the stocks have been withheld from the market during the last four months, and when the tariff did not pass, both the mining companies and holders on speculation became anxious to realize as the season approached when the Winter supplies from Lake Superior arrive, toward the end of May. The consumption seems to have fallen off seriously during the last six months, and we have still a stock of eight million pounds, which is, however, not larger than an average. The production has also decreased, and for the year, from 1st June, 1866, to June, 1867, it is estimated at only nineteen millions, against twenty-four to twenty-five millions a few years ago. The present price is so low that neither the Lake Superior companies nor the Atlantic smelters can produce Copper without loss, and the product of 1867 and 1868 will probably be still less. A few parcels of Minnesota Copper, in all 150,000 lbs. have been taken for export to France. This kind commands an extra price in that market; the ordinary kinds are not likely to be exported, as the European markets are relatively as low as ours. *Lead*—When the Tariff Bill did not pass, holders on speculation became anxious to sell, and the price declined to 6½c. gold for ordinary foreign. The arrivals in March amount to 1,650 tons, and the deliveries for consumption to 2,000 tons. The stock is 2,100 tons, against 4,000 1st April, 1866, and 6,000 1st April, 1865. *Tin*—The continued rising tendency of the European markets remained without any effect here until about a week ago, when 5,000 slabs Straits were bought, partly on speculation, at 21½c.@22c. gold; the latter rate is to-day's quotation, with but little offering. 500 to 600 slabs Banca were sold at 24½c. @25c. gold. English is nominally 22½c. without stock. At the semi-annual auction in Amsterdam on the 28th ult., 70,000 slabs were sold at fl.54. The two previous sales had been on the 22d of March, 1866—112,000 slabs at about fl.50 and 109,000 slabs on the 28th of September at fl.46. The stocks in Europe are being somewhat reduced; our own are comparatively small and in few hands, with only 10,000 slabs on the way from the Straits. But for the dullness in trade here one might certainly look for a heavy advance, as our present prices barely cover cost on importations from the Straits, and the quotation of fl.54, in Amsterdam, is nearly equal to 27½c. here. The importations for March amount to 2,200 slab Straits, 375 do. Banca, and 35 tons English. On the other hand, 1,100 slabs were shipped to London, two parcels imported from England, in 1865, and subject to 25 ₩ cent. duty. To-day's stock in first hands is estimated at 19,600 slabs Straits, and 2,600 do. Banca, making a total in Boston and New-York of 22,200 slabs; against 30,630 on the 1st of January, 1867, and 30,000 on the 1st of April, 1866, 8,600 on the 1st of April, 1865, and 26,900 on the 1st of April, 1864. *Spelter*—Remains neglected at 6¾c.@6½c., gold, for Silesian, with a retail business only. Imports for March 100 tons, and stock of foreign 800 tons, against the same quantity on the 1st of April, 1866."

MOLASSES—Continues in demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 45c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 75c.@78c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 75; Resin at $3 87½ @$10 50 ₩ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 12; Pitch, $4 @$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continues quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 73c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@ $2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@ 70c.; Linseed Oil $1 28@$1 32 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request and depressed in price, at 15½c.@16c. for Crude, 25c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered at lower prices, and has been more inquired for. Sales have been reported of 5,450 bbls., in lots, at $22 87@$23 10 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 90@$22 95, cash; $22@$22 25 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 50 @$19 75 for Prime; $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller's and buyer's option, April and May, part at $23 25@ $23 62 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12¼c.@14½c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales 270 boxes, at 11¼c.@11 3-16 for Short Rib; 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11½c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard opened tamely and heavily, but closed with a better inquiry, partly for export, at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last 1,750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c. for new, ₩ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef continues in moderate demand at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited supply and demand. Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is in some request, at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do.; and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 10c.@13c. ₩ lb.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	32	@34
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	22	@24
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	26	@28
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	20	@22
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	23	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	20	@22
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	15	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	12	@13
Grease Butter—firkins, ₩ lb.	11	@11½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb.	13	@14

SKINS—Deer have been more in demand, and sales have been made of 8,000 lbs. Sisal, 8,000 lbs. Augustura, 6,000 lbs. Central American, and 4,000 lbs. California on private terms. We quote Honduras at 55c. @57½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Bolivar, 35c.; Sisal, 57½c.@ 60c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ₩ lb. Goat has arrived more freely, increasing the stock of Mexicans to fully 2,500 bales. The inquiry from manufacturers is fair, but their views are much below that of holders, and transactions are hard to effect. We quote prices, nominally, thus: Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 34c.@36c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Curacoa, 50c.@55c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency; Madras, 47½c.@50c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, at full rates. Sales since our last 870 hhds. Cuba at from 10c.@ 11½c., and 386 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in better demand at from 12½c.@ 15c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 210,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 153,600 lbs. at 10⅞c.@11½c.; also 48,500 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been held more firmly, but has been inactive.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@7-16d. by steamer, ₩ lb. For Marseilles—a bark, from Philadelphia, with Petroleum, 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp—100 bales Cotton, at ⅞c. ₩ lb. For Bremen—500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs., and 500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family for the Summer, on line of New-Haven Railroad, between Mount Vernon and Portchester, N. Y.; farmhouse preferred; must not be over one mile from depot; accommodation for one horse and coachman also wanted. Address, with terms, location, &c., JAMES SOUTHGATE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady and infant, within fifty miles by railroad from New-York, with gentleman over Sunday; terms must be moderate. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 473 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH AIRY PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant within one hour of New-York. Address Box No. 3,041 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—see 14,000 patients' names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

EN VERITE WAITS WITH GREAT anxiety time specified on 25th; must not delay; really urgent.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A LETTER for Miss ROSA ALLEN, will find her at No. 19 Crosby-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BY REMSEN APPLEBY,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 10 Pine-st.

Private sales of improved and unimproved City property. Houses, stores and offices rented.

Sales at auction of real estate, furniture, stocks, bonds, &c.

TUESDAY, April 9,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT RESERVE.
Owner about to leave for Europe.

EAST 56TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, situate on the northerly side of East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 231. Size, 20x45 feet; (lot 102 feet deep;) well built; containing every modern improvement, complete and in perfect order; gas-fixtures and chandeliers included with the house. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable August, 1867. Rented until May, 1868, at $1,200 per annum.

Also,

EAST 56TH-ST.—Same size and description as above, and known as No. 233. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable May, 1867. Rented until May, 1868, at $1,200 per annum.

Also,

EAST 56TH-ST.—Same size and description as above, and known as No. 235. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable May, 1867. Possession May 1, 1867.

Also,

EAST 56TH-ST.—Same size and description as above, and known as No. 243. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable January, 1868. Rented until May, 1868, at $1,200 per annum.

Also,

EAST 56TH-ST.—Same size and description as above, and known as No. 245. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable January, 1868. Possession May 1, 1867.

Also,

EAST 56TH-ST.—Same size and description as above, and known as No. 247. Mortgage $4,000; interest 7 per centum; payable January, 1868. Possession May 1, 1867.

The mortgages on the above-described property are held by estates and parties who, without doubt, will grant renewals for three or more years.

Maps and full particulars of the above-described property at the office of the auctioneer.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS and AUCTIONEERS.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
Would respectfully call the attention of parties desiring to purchase real estate to examine their list of houses and lots. Also, list of store property and lots on the Central Park.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY house and stable on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 34th-st.—one of the finest houses in the City. The elegant new first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 24 West 45th-st. The fine four-story brown-stone house, No. 137 West 43d-st. The three-story brown-stone house, No. 127 West 38th-st. All are offered on favorable terms. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NO. 41 WYCKOFF-st., a three-story brick house, 25x44; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; lot 25x200; brick stable, fronting Warren-st.; price fixed $11,000; terms to suit. For cards apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR BONDED OR cotton warehouses, the buildings now occupied by the U. S. Government at the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house on 49th-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements; in fine order; will be sold reasonably, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply on premises No. 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, NEAR 3D-AV., A three-story modern brick house, very cheap; also, three lots on 4th-av. and 125th-st., and two lots on 123d-st. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Office of Brooklyn Insurance Company.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; full size, first-class and fine situation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the owner, No. 91 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN-STONE house, with the new furniture, situated in the 19th Ward. Price $13,500. A. W. KENNEDY, No. 806 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHout furniture, a substantial three-story brick house. Owner and wife would like to make arrangements to board with family. Apply on premises, 238 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house on south side of 125th-st., second door east of 6th-av. Price $6,500. Inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST brown-stone four-story houses on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order; will be sold at a moderate price. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of Dr. HOWARD PINKNEY, No. 24 East 31st-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots, adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST., high stoop, 20 feet front. Apply to R. J. THORNE, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 83 9TH-ST., with furniture, if desired. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN BROOKLYN, on the southeast corner of Carlton and Willoughby avs., one or two of those elegant block of three-stories, basement and cellar, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 21.6x45, lot 100; all modern improvements, statuary mantels, convenient to De Kalb and Myrtle avs. car route to Fulton Ferry; location unsurpassed. Call and see the property, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY DESIRAble brick dwelling on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Harrison and Degraw; has all the modern improvements; billiard-room, butler's pantry, dumb waiter, bath, water-closets, &c; twelve rooms, and is in perfect order throughout. Address Box No. 2,821 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-ST., NEAR CARLton-av., Brooklyn, within one block of three lines of cars, and 200 feet from Prospect Park, two three-story brick houses, first-class, all improvements; houses 20x40; lots 20x131; price $12,000. Address HOMER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, WITHIN three minutes of Wall-st. ferry, the modern built three-story brick house, No. 242 Hicks-st., 12 rooms, all improvements, in good order and fine location; part of furniture for sale; price, with carpets, $9,000; possession on or before May 1. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN LIVERY STABLES, HORSES and carriages for a farm, 170 lots to exchange, three farms for Brooklyn houses, see shore farm, S. I., $8,500; 124 acres Columbia County, $4,000; Brooklyn houses, $5,500, $6,000 and $6,500; co., two houses, $2,600 each. J. H. POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 51, 54 and 56 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., near ferries; terms easy. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING, FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board. Apply at No. 24 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FINE, LARGE FRONT room, well furnished; closet, water, gas, and bath. No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SMALL, GENTEEL, PRIVATE FAMILY will let to a gentleman and wife, with board and attendance, the entire second floor, furnished, of a large first-class house, modern improvements. Location unexceptionable and below 14th-st., west side. Terms, $50 per week, with privilege of laundry. No other boarders. For particulars, address M. S. H., Box 103 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD.—ELEGANT ROOMS and excellent board, with a private family, in a first-class house, near Stuyvesant-square, may be had immediately for a gentleman and wife or three or four gentlemen. Address, for three days, C. E. D., Box No. 511 Post-office, New-York.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A clean pleasant room, with comfortable board; privilege of bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 180 Thompson-st., one door below Bleecker.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND LARGE rooms may be obtained at $10 per week; reference given if necessary. Address Box 450, Bridgeport, Conn.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM EN SUITE with board. No. 8 East 30th-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at No. 277 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A PART of a, in a three-story, high-stoop house on Murray Hill, consisting of mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, bureaus, &c.; would exchange for City lots. Inquire of J. P. HAYS, No. 71 Beekman-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor and chamber suits, mattresses, &c., at cost, to close the business by the first of May. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

OFFICE FURNITURE CHEAP—FOR sale, desk, chairs and table, as good as new, will be sold for two-thirds of invoice cost. Apply at No. 37 William-st., Room No. 5.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRING-BED, saves one mattress; no leathers or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $8 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 75 Centre-st.

A FAMILY WHO ARE GOING TO LEAVE the City will dispose of their furniture and two new carriage blankets. Apply at No. 160 3d-av., fourth door.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
IN BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

The country seat of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., known as the "Orchard," located near the centre of the beautiful and attractive borough of Binghamton, county seat of Broome County, N. Y. Mansion spacious, outbuildings numerous and complete. Quantity of ground about 12 acres. Shaded and fruited suitable for a gentleman's residence, and is, all-in-all, one of the most complete and desirable estates in interior or southwestern New-York. A bargain is offered to a purchaser.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED—A first-class country seat, at Newburgh, consisting of a large double modern house and 15 acres of land, a large part of which is in fruits. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 61ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $60,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots at the corner of 8th-av. and 65th-st.
ALSO,
Six lots on 66th-st., near 8th-av.
ALSO,
Six lots on 66th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.
ALSO,
Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.
For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WHITESTONE.

Three adjoining country residences for sale or to let on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & ZOULKE, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Newburgh on the Hudson; elegant mansion and about 40 acres of land, with all the modern improvements; built for a Winter and Summer residence, and well calculated for a family of taste and refinement; the grounds are thoroughly underdrained, and the roads all macadamized; the building and fences all in good order, and all kinds of large and small fruits; shade and ornamental trees; scenery is unsurpassed by any in this vicinity; is celebrated for its beauty and the extent of its views; the climate is noted for its salubrity; the neighborhood devoid of all objectionable features and very agreeable; this place is deservedly esteemed as one of the most elegant country seats on the river; its cost, when building and labor were cheaper, was about $100,000, and it would cost probably much more to establish a residence of this character at the present rates; possession will be given at any time. For further particulars apply to GEO. A. ELLIOTT, on the premises; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, reached by direct ferry from Wall-st. in 25 minutes, situated on Long Island, on high ground, overlooking Staten Island and the Bay of New-York, containing 15 acres, beautifully laid out, well wooded on boundaries, with full-grown forest trees, large and choice evergreens, shrubs, &c.; lawns, shady walks, old and young orchards of choice pears, apples, grapes, &c.; about 1,000 trees and vines in bearing; mansion large, 60x60 and wing, modern and complete; gas, water, &c.; barn, stable six stalls, carriage, coachman and gardener's houses, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, 60 tons, filled; everything in perfect condition; neighborhood, fine residences, churches, &c.; no nuisances, public or private; reached also by horse cars or by wide graveled avenue for private conveyances. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on the north shore of Long Island, 15 miles from New-York, containing 45 acres; communication with the City by railroad and steamboat; mansion large, well built, and suitable for Summer or Winter; outbuildings large and convenient; large lawns, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, roads and walks; fruit of every description; every facility for boating, bathing and fishing; view of the Sound and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession and terms to suit. Adjoining the above, several beautiful building sites from 12 to 25 acres each. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED —A beautiful country seat about nine miles from the City of New-York, and easily accessible by rail at all times of the day. The house is large and commodious, well finished, and supplied with hot and cold water and heating apparatus. The lawn contains about thirteen acres, and is diversified in surface and studded with splendid shade trees; the garden is large and well stocked with fruit; there is a coach-house, stable and gardener's house on the premises. If desired, the farm, of fifty acres, with farmer's house, barns, &c., will be sold or rented with the mansion house. The mansion and lawn embrace about 12 acres; about 50 to 65 acres in all. For terms or other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$500—COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Hazlewood cottage, situate on the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.; 20 miles from Saratoga by railroad; 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful views of water and mountain scenery, in a high dry piney section; good fishing, boating and bathing; contains five bedrooms, outside-room for coachman, Summer kitchen, wood-house, ice-house filled; about 7 acres of ground, filled with shrubbery, well known.

Also, here cottage adjoining, furnished; four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; price $250.

Refer to G. R. I. BOWDOIN, Esq., No. 35 William-st., WM. F. MOTT, Jr., No. 13 Broad-st., or to B. C. BUTLER, Albany, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN TARRYTOWN.—April 10, at 12 o'clock M., will be offered at public sale, on the premises, two large and well-built houses, with five lots of ground attached, planted with fruit, shrubbery, &c., corner of Broadway (old Albany post road) and Beekman-st. Terms easy and made known at sale. Inquire of ISAAC GERRY, No. 263 Canal-st., New-York, or of HERVEY ROCKWELL, Tarrytown, N. Y., Executor of the late Charles O'Neil.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentleman's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, AN EXCELLENT modern brick dwelling-house, three stories, with stable, seven lots ground, fine shade trees and shrubbery; the whole premises in the best order, ready to move into without any expense; a very desirable place for one wishing a good residence in a very convenient and beautiful location. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 25 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FOR SALE cheap, a cottage-built house, 11 rooms, seven grates and marble mantels; Barrows' furnace set in brick; built in the best manner, and in complete order; four lots of ground; fine shade and fruit trees and shrubbery; part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No 60 Fulton-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad Station, a cottage and 11 acres of land well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK, BOULEVARD AND WATER LOTS.—For sale, together or separately, three lots south side of 83d-st., 200 feet east of 10th-av.; also, nine lots, including corner, 100 feet on 12th-av. and 225 feet on 107th-st., with or without the water right in front of the avenue lots. Apply to OTTO ERNST, No. 151 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH SIDE 1..th-st., 200 feet east of 3d-av.; new three-story, basement, sub-cellar, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, &c.; possession immediately; price $6,000, part on mortgage. Apply on premises or to W. BARTON, 126th-st. near 3d-av., or to C. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 88 Nassau-st.

$6,500 WILL BUY A FARM OF 50 acres; a delightful country home; commodious buildings, nearly new; dwelling freshly painted the color of ashes of roses; brown-stone trimmings; choice fruits in abundance; 36 miles on Long Island; furniture, stock, crops and implements if desired. Dr. GILLESPIE, No. 33 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A very valuable and beautiful residence, consisting of several acres of land in high cultivation, a large first-class house, gas, furnace and fine water, fruit of every variety, carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOME LARGE house, 12 rooms, in fine order, with four lots, fine fruit and shade, beautiful view of the City and within three minutes of horse cars; more ground if wanted. Further particulars of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DESIRABLE PLACE IN Scotchtown, Orange County, four miles from Middletown on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of JACOB OSTRANDER, on the premises; or address BENJ. DE LAMATER, Box No. 4,326 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE at Bloomfield, N. J., 1 hour from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad; good house, barn and hennery; one acre covered with choice fruit and ornamental trees; price low. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 28 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, about 10 miles from the City Hall; 24 acres land, with great improvements and desirable for business gentlemen. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 B[illegible]-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRIStown, N. J., two houses near the depot; recently built, containing the modern improvements, with gas, water, &c.; one of the houses is furnished with new and handsome furniture. Inquire of R. L. LOUNSBURY, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. R. FRAME, No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS ON Long Island; 220 acres, 50 heavy timber, rest high state of cultivation; abundance fruit, splendid dwelling, spacious outbuildings, good repair; one hour from City by rail or steamboat; terms easy; other desirable farms. WILLIS & MERRELL, No. 138 Fulton-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, with 20 feet of ground; cottage contains 11 rooms; situated on high ground, one mile from Vanderbilt landing; price $5,500. Apply to E. S. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE, Westchester County, a small farm of land, with the improvements, now occupied as a hotel; plenty of fruit; will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated at Bayonne, N. J., 25 minutes ride from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; house has 10 rooms; lot 50x100; stable. Apply at 55 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

45 ACRES.

A fine farm, with all the improvements. A rare chance. Houses and lots and farms at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., No. 162 Broadway.

300 ACRES.

All under the finest cultivation. A fine chance for a real farmer. Two hours from New-York.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., No. 162 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

Forty-five minutes from New-York. Three new houses at Roselle for sale at moderate prices.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., No. 162 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME—ONLY one mile from depot, on Long Island; private front on Lake Ronkonkoma, which is a mile wide; fine grove on bank; house 28x28 feet, well built, nearly new, beautiful views; 20 acres good land; orchard, 150 choice trees, beginning to bear; stable, &c.; splendid bathing, boating and fishing. Apply to G. KING, *Tribune* Office, New-York.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An elegant country residence for sale, within two miles of Harlem Bridge, half a mile from Morrisania Depot, quarter of a mile from new Boulevard to Central Park, and one mile and three-quarters from Mott Haven depot. House is new, very large, and finished in the most perfect manner, having every modern improvement. Grounds comprise four acres, handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, garden, &c., with very fine and choice varieties of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.

A. C. DUNHAM, JR., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, at Belmont Fordham, Westchester County. It is located about a fourth of a mile from Fordham Depot, near St. John's College, and commands a splendid view; the house is 40 feet square, contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room and water-closet, hot-air furnace, gas-pipes, &c., and is in perfect order, having been recently thoroughly repaired; excellent well of water and large cistern; good stable and carriage and chicken houses; abundance of cherries and other fruits; about 1½ acres of land. For further particulars apply to JAS. W. PIRSSON, Architect, No 923 Broadway, New-York.

MISSOURI.—FOR SALE—4,454 ACRES LAND in Carter and Texas Counties, Mo., heavily timbered with oak, hickory, walnut and yellow pine; land of first quality for agricultural purposes, with water in abundance of the purest kind; climate mild, and as healthy as any in the United States; location near Van Buren, the county seat of Carter County, on the Current River, a navigable stream, so clear that a dime may be seen in 20 foot water; to be sold cheap for cash, all together, or in sections to suit; full particulars at our office. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SMALL, DESIRABLE PLACE ON Long Island, near this city; rich land; good house and barn; well adapted for a residence, market garden or nursery; terms reasonable. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A BEAUtiful residence, containing 14 rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of P. NOLAN, No. 260 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two beautiful French roof houses, fifteen rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE GOTHIC VILLA COTtages, 12 rooms, high ground, four city lots, slate roofs, at Morrisania. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

MACHINERY.

STEAM.

THE HARRISON BOILER, having had a practical test for more than two years past among nearly every class of enterprise or work employing steam, and to an extent of power varying from 10 to 300 horses, is presented as embracing the following advantages:

It is absolutely free from destructive explosion.

It has no superior in saving fuel.

It is a rapid steam generator, and if required is made its own super-heater without extra apparatus.

It is easily transportable, and may be passed in sections through an ordinary doorway.

It may be enlarged to any required size without disturbing parts already erected.

It is safe from all incrustation, or any of the evils arising therefrom.

It is compact, neat and cleanly, and easily managed. Nearly 300 of these boilers are in practical use.

The extensive introduction of this boiler in Philadelphia, where the works are situated, has induced its proprietor, JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., to establish a branch office in this City, where circulars may be procured, a model be seen, and all information respecting it be obtained at Rooms Nos. 9 and 10, No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

J. B. HYDE, Agent.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM ENGINE FOR sale at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. 1 Stationary Horizontal Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, in good order and of excellent construction and workmanship, and sold only because it will be no longer needed. The engine is now in daily use at the Arsenal, and can be examined every working day by any one wishing to purchase. Offers will be received subject to approval of the Chief of Ordnance. For sale subsequent to 10th of May, 1867.

P. V. HAGNER,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y., April 2, 1867.

FOR SALE—THE ENGINE, BOILER AND shafting, with nine power looms and eight hand looms, suitable for the making of ribbons, tapes, braids, &c., in the factory corner of 3d and North 3d sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Also, to let, the building, entire or in apartments. Inquire of ALLEN & JOHNSON, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York, or of KELSEY & CORNWALL, Land Agents, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT. Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION:

Previously acknowledged	$100,603 21
Receipts to date	13,288 78
Total	$113,891 99

For particulars see *Evening Post* of this date.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

New-York, *March 29, 1867.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, having disposed of all his interest in the United States Condensing Company, Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., will not recognize debts contracted in his name after this date for account of said Company. GEORGE H. BROWN.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FURNITURE.—D. FOLEY, NO. 450 6TH-AV., between 27th and 28th sts., offers to the public his well assorted stock of furniture 10 per cent. less for the same class of goods than can be purchased in the City; all goods warranted.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 5 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 326 Greenwich-st.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER, fruits and wine are kept better in the BERG than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Wholesale and retail.

MARBLE MANTELS.—300 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND PAINTers who would save much time and money by the use of Littlefield's Patent Portable Scaffold, send to A. D. LITTLETON, Sing Sing, N. Y., for descriptive circular.

A MEDICAL MAN WISHING TO VISIT Europe can obtain a free passage to Liverpool for his services by applying to Dr. SABINE, No. 20 West 32d-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL FEMALE infant, a few weeks old. For particulars address Mrs. A. B., Station C.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & PERSON, No. 18 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—ANY PERSON OWNING A GOOD horse and wagon, and willing to let a responsible gentleman have the use of same for expense of keeping. Address M. H. J., Box No. 431 Post-office.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse, or stable, should apply to MIDER & SOMERVILLE, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TO LET.

FORT WASHINGTON.

TO LET, for one or two years, a magnificent COUNTRY SEAT, extensive and first-class in all its appointments. Apply to

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE—TO LET, FURNISHED, AT College Point, fronting the Sound and Flushing Bay, and within an hour's ride of the City by either steamboat or rail, the elegant and desirable country residence of the late H. A. Schleicher, Esq., consisting of about 12 acres of land, arranged at considerable expense, with fine roads, splendid lawn, superb ornamental and shade trees, two large vegetable gardens, filled with the choicest collection of fruit of every description. The very large and stylish double brick dwelling, with a new addition just finished, commands a magnificent view of the surroundings and City, and contains, besides two large parlors, dining-room, library, laundry, ten large and comfortable rooms, and has all the modern improvements, including gas and water; all in complete repair. The outhouses, stables, gardener's cottage, &c., are in harmony with the dwelling, and in perfect order.

If desired, part of the furniture (which is nearly new and of the finest workmanship) may be purchased. Apply to WM. F. HEISE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 6.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAYSIDE, L. I., TO RENT.—The country seat of the subscriber, during his absence in Europe, will be rented to a first-class tenant only; the house is 50 feet square, with extension for servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; there is a lawn of about 12 acres; the views are unsurpassed; being on high ground, it commands views of the Sound, Bay and surrounding country; the house is fully furnished; Steinway piano, statuary, bronzes, vases, new carpets, &c.

JOHN TAYLOR.

For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER FROM MAY 1. the new, commodious and well lighted brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., near Spring; 5½ stories in height, 50x100 feet; being convenient to Broadway, and in a rapidly improving neighborhood; offers many advantages for any manufacturing business; the building is in modern style; most substantially built; in perfect order; and the engine, (fifty horse-power,) one of the very best in the City; the above will be let separately if required; no wood workers need apply. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Fully furnished, at Mount Hope, near Tremont Depot; the residence of Martin Zabriskie, Esq.; consisting of a large stone mansion and about ten acres, barn, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit; house has water, &c.; grounds high and healthy; commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, for two or more years, a fine country residence, fully furnished, and commanding extensive land and water view; the lawn of 15 acres is well shaded with fruit and ornamental trees; house contains 19 rooms; stable and carriage-houses large and complete; neighborhood perfectly healthy. Photographs and further particulars at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, 45 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE FURNISHED—AT INWOOD, on the Hudson, one of the most elegant places on the river; rent $3,000 per annum; a complete gentleman's place, with gas, hot and cold water throughout; five minutes from the depot; road lighted at night, and in all respects a perfect home.

VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A HANDSOMELY furnished country residence, in complete order, situated in Hudson City, New-Jersey, ten minutes' walk to the horse cars, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Address Box No. 1,313 New-York Post-office, or apply to MITCHEL LODER, Esq., or at Luxton's Land Office, Palisade-av., Hudson City.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, Long Island, (about half mile outside village;) contains 12 rooms, water-closet, bath, with two large vegetable gardens; plenty small fruit and shade trees; stables if required; within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN HOUSE, NEAR Orange, New-Jersey; partly or fully furnished; commodious grounds; plenty of fruit; stable, &c.; three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; half hour from New-York. Inquire of W. JEFFERYS, No. 31 Water-st., New-York, or Dr. HOLDEN, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, one of the finest country seats in Westchester County, located at Scarsdale, on high ground, with splendid views inland and seaward, and has all the outbuildings and appurtenances of a first-class residence; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Mansion-square, in the City of Poughkeepsie, for one or two years from the 1st of May next. Said house has four large rooms on the first floor, five on the second and three in the attic. Rent $1,250 per year. Apply to GEORGE B. LENT, on the premises, or to W. B. LENT, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE—TO LET—A LARGE basement with sub-cellar; and second, third, and fourth floors, 25x70, of house No. 36 Union-square, (Broadway side,) for first-class business purposes. Apply immediately to BELL BROTHERS, No. 498 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, an elegant country residence on Long Island Sound, one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of D. W. C. VAN TUYL, No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York, or on the premises at Mamaroneck. Inquire for the "Taylor Mansion."

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, FOR SIX months from 1st of May, for $1,500, the first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 East 34th-st., between Madison and Park avs.; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 29 Park-place.

TO LET FURNISHED—20x50, HIGH-STOOP three-story brick dwelling-house in West 48th-st., near Broadway, for five or six months from May 15, to a private family without small children; first-class references required. Particulars at BLUME & CO.'S, No. 113 Water-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. To rent, furnished and unfurnished, first-class brick houses, about ten rooms, with gas, waterworks and the modern improvements; gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at Mr. HAMILTON'S office, 261½ Broadway.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., FOR SALE.—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 13 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT IN FIFTH-AV. AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is large and well located; two years' lease at a low price; will be sold with or without the furniture. For full particulars inquire of F. COLTON, No. 734 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT IRVINGTON, ON the banks of the Hudson, one of the most elegant places on the river. Rent $4,000 for the season, or $5,000 for the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR for sale, an elegant English-basement house in 35th-st., near Madison-av.; decorated and finished in the most costly manner and furnished in the richest style. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY—A fine large rear basement office, suitable for an insurance agency or company; also offices on the fourth floor. Apply to FRANCIS SPEIR, No. 54 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS in store No. 60 Duane-st., corner of Elm, nicely fitted up and lighted on two sides; suitable for light manufacturing or dry goods business. Inquire at McCULLOUGH'S Lead Company, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW THREE-story brick houses with all improvements in the City of Bridgeport, 3 minutes from the depot and 2 hours from New-York. Apply to JOHN S. BENHAM, Bridgeport, Conn.

$900 RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, (water, gas, &c.,) Kent-st., Greenpoint, near cars and ferry—$850 if leased for 3 years. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., or Rev. G. TALMAGE, No. 103 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 354 West 32d-st.; location first-rate; is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; rent $2,200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR the season, in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn.; rent moderate. For further particulars inquire of S. W. BRITTON, No. 99 Liberty-st., New-York, or on the premises of JOSEPH HAIGHT.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 318 West 22d-st., with gas fixtures, mirrors, girandoles, &c., frescoed throughout, only to a responsible private family.

VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-class and elegantly furnished houses in the most favorable locations in the City; also several unfurnished houses. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 773 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Stewart's, second floor; front 25x67; rare location for tailor, milliner, or other light business. T. M. LEWIS, No. 773 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO AND A half story, to let for five or six months from May 1; rent moderate to a small private family. Apply at No. 154 West 12th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SOME BEAUTIFUL places, Carroll Park, Brooklyn; Staten Island, Hudson River and New-Jersey. W. A. COLLINS & CO., No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH GOOD garden and an abundance of small fruit, at Chelsea, Staten Island. Inquire of D. STINSON, No. 98 West 13th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 5 P. M.

STORE TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, No. 74 Warren-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock. Large lot of shelving, &c., for sale.

TO LET—WITH STABLE, A SMALL BRICK house, near 5th-av., Harlem, with furniture if wanted; all improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, &c., from $3 per month; also storage by the piece or load. No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av. H. G. HAEGER.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY attic and high-basement brick house, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Mulberry, facing Broadway. Inquire at HARDMAN & OSBORN'S, No. 133 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THAT VERY DESIRable five-story marble store No. 79 Duane-st., near Broadway. Apply to H. K. LEONARD & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house, No. 135 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av. Price $4,500. Call on the premises from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—CARPETED AND PARTLY FURnished house, East 29th-st.; $350 per month. Others furnished and unfurnished; $300 to $800 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 98 Broadway.

A STATEN ISLAND—BEAUTIFULLY SITUated house at New-Brighton, near Quarantine Landing; handsome house at Sailors' Snug Harbor. G. W. SIMMONS, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR $1,600 PER YEAR—STORE FRONT house, No. 186 East 41st-st.; all improvements. Apply on the premises from 12 to 5 o'clock this day.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 3 Hudson-st. Inquire [illegible] Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 24 William-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—7 LOTS AND large house, 28th-st., and 1st-av., [illegible] A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at West Farms to let [illegible] $1,800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE [illegible] Beekman-st. [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—NEAR NEWBURGH, a very desirable country residence, with a large, commodious house, handsomely furnished, with extensive outbuildings, variety of choice fruits, &c., with 20 acres of land. Rent $2,500 a year, or the place will be sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE subscriber's house, at Irvington on the Hudson, with nine acres; it is carpeted throughout, and furnished in part besides; hot and cold water throughout; furnace and registers throughout; four baths, five water-closets, icehouse, filled, stable complete for five horses. R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, overlooking the Lower Bay, two good-sized and comfortable cottages, each having a garden plot, with some fruit trees and stable attached, and where may be found good fishing and bathing; within five minutes of New-Dorp Station, and fifteen of the ferry. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

AT YONKERS.—TO LEASE, FINE HOUSE, bath, water-closets, &c.; six acres, splendid grounds, abundance of fruit, carriage-house, &c.; rent $1,[illegible]; with furniture, $2,000 per year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, at Yonkers.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, THE FIRST floor No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Also, a room in the rear, 18x25, together with fourth floor or separate. Apply to C. C. RICHMOND, No. 306 Broadway, on fifth floor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT ON 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 45th, 46th, 47th sts., Washington-square, 2d and 5th avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SING Sing, on the Hudson; high ground; the best location in Sing Sing; large house; carriage-house; fine garden; elegant lawn with 5 acres. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN YORKVILLE—The lower part of a house in a very pleasant locality. The house has all modern conveniences and will be let to a small private family for $75 per year. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN CARROLL-ST., SOUTH BROOKlyn, part of a house, containing all improvements, to a small family of respectability. Inquire at Clinton-st., first house from 2d-place.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY dwelling; gas and water fixtures; adapted to the wants of a genteel private family. Apply on premises, No. 106 Ryerson-st., between De Kalb and Myrtle avs.

TO LET—FLOORS AND STORES IN THE NEW houses on 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 36th-st., or on the premises, from 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FRENCH-ATTIC HOUSE, IN FIRST-class order, No. 118 West 44th-st., partially furnished; none but satisfactory parties need apply. Rent, $3,000, unfurnished; $3,600 with furniture.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LET—NO. 29, opposite the Post-office site, seven stories, 115 feet deep; rear entrance and hoistway on Theatre-alley.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in a private house: rent $2 50 per week. Call at No. 51 Broome-st.

FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house on Second-place, Brooklyn; rent $250 per month. Address X. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY of adults, in the upper part of the City, the lower part of a house; if made an object, rent will be partly paid in advance. Address J. H. B. DEALY, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy widow, one in family, some small apartments where she can act as janitress or agent; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call on or address for one week Mrs. E. C., No. 275 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED, OR part of one, from 10 to 25 feet for counter cases, for the jewelry and fancy goods business; long and well established trade; will pay from $1,000 to $3,000. Call or address W. H. O., jeweler, No. 1,141 Broadway.

WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET—Every description of real estate. References: A. A. Low & Bro., R. W. Dunham, President Corn Exchange Bank. W. A. COLLINS & CO., No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—OWNERS GOING ABROAD CAN have their houses, &c., taken care of while absent by an American family of good position, who refer (by permission) to O. HOLDEN, No. 12 Bible House, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The old and established wholesale and retail business of H. O'NEILL & CO. has been removed from No. 250 Hudson-st. to No. 905 Broadway, where he is now prepared to show a full and complete line of choice ribbons, silks and flowers. Also, a full line of the latest importations in straw goods in the latest styles.

Milliners supplied below down-town prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
No. 905 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES,
Newburgh, N. Y.
MRS. JULIA A. BOGARDUS, PRINCIPAL.
Parents and guardians will here find for their daughters and wards the comforts of a Christian home, with the advantages of a thorough education. For circulars address the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIvate classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.—A safe, healthy and delightful home for 20 boys; instruction thorough and practical. Summer term will commence April 15; Circulars upon application.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 600 Broadway, will remain open day and evening, all Summer. Gentlemen can have private lessons in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. French, Spanish, German, &c., taught practically by conversational method.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies and misses; term commences on the first Monday in May. Principal can be seen at No. 29 Bond-st., on the 8th and 9th of April, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

MORRIS FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MORRIS, CONN.—Semi-annual session commences May 1. A preparatory class of young boys will be received. Admission at any time. For circulars apply to the Principal. SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REturned to the City, after four years' absence, will resume the practice of his profession at No. 756 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Professor of Penmanship.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—For girls of all ages; in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Its twenty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Terms, $2 50 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of Principal.

GERMANY.—BOARD AND TUITION MAY BE had for a few young ladies in Hanau, a pleasant city near Frankfort, O. M.; best references. For particulars address Dr. HINKEL, General Post-office Box No. 1,103, New-York.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A thorough and earnest Church-school for young ladies. The Spring quarter opens April 15. The prospectus may be had by addressing the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $200 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A BOARDING-SCHOOL WANTED FOR a boy 13 years old, a short distance from the City; a school where there are few pupils preferred. Address JOHN PORTER, No. 74 Amity-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. The Richings grand English Opera, THE ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE UNEQUAL MATCH and SIMPSON & CO. Characters by Messrs. John Sefton, C. J. Browne, Ringgold, Young, Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss F. Greene, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss M. Scott.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, in her original character; Messrs. D. H. Haskins, Mark Smith, Lewis Baker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE and JOHN WOPPS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of Broadway favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CONSCRIPT. THE RUNNELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MRS. PROSSER'S SHAKESPEAREAN AND POETICAL READINGS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. KENNEDY in his SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BRIGANDINA; OR, FATAL LOVE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to April 7 by Ocean Telegraph. It is announced from Paris that NAPOLEON hesitates to release Holland from her bargain in regard to the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Baron RATAZZI is charged with the duty of forming a new Italian Ministry.

The Liberal members of Parliament have resolved to present a determined opposition to the Derby Reform Bill, and will press the matter to a test vote as soon as possible. If defeated, the Derby Ministry will resign.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sheriff of Luzerne County, Penn., telegraphed to the Governor of that State on Saturday that there was a serious riot in the townships of Hazelton and Foster, and that as he was unable to quell it with the force at his command, an armed force would be necessary. The Governor, having telegraphed to a prominent citizen of the County, received an account of the condition of affairs, and thereupon ordered the captain of a militia company in the vicinity to hold himself in readiness, but in no event to move without orders from him, although the Sheriff had previously ordered him out to quell the riot. A dispatch from Harrisburgh yesterday, says nothing further had been heard from the scene of the disturbance, and it was supposed that all was quiet. The disturbance, whatever it may have been, is supposed to have been caused by a strike for higher wages, the majority attempting to prevent the minority from working.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated 22d ult., received in Washington, reports that the Liberals at night approach to within forty yards of the fortifications, and that they would soon be able, probably, to occupy the city. Gen. DIAZ is said to have already gained possession of the outer works of the City of Puebla, and would probably be soon able to march on the City of Mexico, where he already had many of his troops in good position.

There are 955 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, of whom 25 are females. Contractors refuse to give 70 cents per day, the minimum price fixed by recent act of the Legislature for convict labor, and the result is that over 200 prisoners are now, or soon will be, without employment, and producing no revenue to the State.

The Richmond *Whig* says that Gen. SCHOFIELD, as soon as the extent of the destitution of the families of the victims of the Clover Hill explosion is ascertained, will make some provision for their wants; and it calls upon the benevolent citizens of Richmond and the County of Chesterfield to contribute according to their ability in aid of the unfortunate and friendless women and children.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the consolidation of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Prairie du Chien Railroads with the Chicago and Northwestern. The Assembly has concurred in the Senate resolution giving $100,000 State aid for every twenty miles of railroad hereafter built in the State.

An extensive and bloody riot occurred at the polls in Cherry Valley, Ill., growing out of an antagonistic feeling respecting a proposed bridge across the Kishwaukee River. For a long time the fight was determined, bloody and terrible. No firearms were used, although many pistols were drawn. Fortunately no person was killed.

A St. Louis dispatch says there were entered in the Land Office at Springfield, Mo., on the first, second and fourth days of this month, 62,800 acres of land, 32,560 acres being entered under the Homestead Act, the remainder with Agricultural College scrip and land warrants.

A Boston clerk has been sent to the House of Correction for two months for malicious mischief. It seems he had some difficulty with the person with whom he boarded, and broke up the furniture in his room, threw ink upon the walls, and defiled the premises generally in ways too numerous to mention.

The Governor of Ohio has appointed JOHN R. WRIGHT State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs under the new statute.

The *Louisville Journal* is sufficiently explicit in its denial of the statement respecting the projected unveiling of the Clay statue in that city, saying the pedestal has not arrived; no day has been fixed for the ceremony, and no orator has been selected.

The Jeffersonville (Ind.) depot watchman, arrested on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of the railroad paymaster's room, the other day, has been released, no evidence to criminate him being found.

The Hartford *Times* says one thousand workmen in the quarries at Portland, Conn., struck on Saturday because some of their fellow-workmen had been discharged on political grounds.

The Municipal election in Hartford, Conn., occurs to-day. The principal city officers, except Mayor, are to be chosen.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Court of Appeals Saturday, in the case of DOLAN vs. SCHULTZ, the appeal was dismissed on the ground that the order of the Common Pleas discontinuing the cases without costs was not an appealable order. This was one of the large number of cases known as the Excise cases brought to restrain the Board of Excise in the enforcement of the Excise Law, which were discontinued without costs, by the Common Pleas, after the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the law. The Court of Appeals yesterday only held that the order of the Common Pleas was not appealable, and did not enter into the merits of the order itself.

EDWARD HERBERT, proprietor of an oyster saloon at No. 755 Broadway, was stabbed yesterday evening with a dagger, at the hands of a man named ROBERT JOHNSTON, whom he was endeavoring to eject from his place at the time. During the altercation JOHNSTON was severely clubbed by HERBERT. Neither of the injured parties are expected to recover.

A warrant was on Saturday issued by Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Market Police Court, for the apprehension of Mr. FRANK QUEEN, editor and proprietor of *The New-York Clipper*, who is charged with libel by Mr. G. L. FOX, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre.

Decrees of divorce were granted Saturday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the actions entitled JOSIAH J. BURGESS vs. SUSAN J. BURGESS, and ALONZO R. SHERMAN vs. EMMA M. SHERMAN. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Bishop JANES delivered a sermon yesterday morning before the New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church in the Bedford-street Church. In the afternoon the Missionary Anniversary was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. COLLIN, COREY and HILDRETH.

Various crimes are being brought to light committed by the burglar MONZANI. Among others he is suspected of having administered poison to his wife's sisters for the purpose of obtaining the property of the family.

Coroner WILDEY committed ANTHONY MANN, Saturday, for trial on the charge of having murdered STEPHEN S. CARLAND, of No. 211 Lewis-street, who was stabbed by the accused at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, as previously reported.

Rev. O. H. DUTTON preached a sermon on behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in Trinity Church, yesterday afternoon.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending on the 6th inst., was 419. The average daily rate during the month of March was 69.1000.

We are indebted to Purser J. C. MATHER, of the steamship *Columbia*, for prompt delivery of correspondence.

The feature of Saturday's business in Produce was a brisk trade in Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, partly on speculative account, at much higher prices. Provisions and Cotton were depressed. Groceries were in fair demand. The freight engagements were light, with 491 vessels of all classes in port.

Legislative Corruption—Albany Matters which Deserve Attention.

The *Tribune* has published within the past month three letters on the subject of corruption in our State Legislature, which demand a good deal more of public attention than they have received. For years past the conviction has been general that the Legislature of this State, almost every Winter, falls under the control of members who use their places to make money by selling their votes. But the writer of the letters referred to is direct and specific in his allegations. He brings the matter directly to the doors of known men, and some of his statements are of so extraordinary a character that we cannot understand the absolute silence, at least of the parties implicated, which has been maintained now for almost a month.

In the first of the letters referred to, published on the 19th of March, the writer says:

> "Legislative bribery is a great public wrong, whether political or otherwise, and every right-minded man should do everything in his power to expose the perpetrators thereof, and thus contribute to check the torrent of corruption that has been sweeping over the State for years, and which threatens to overwhelm the whole country. But general comments, or declamatory denunciation, will avail nothing. There must be specific allegations, charges distinct and positive; and although, from the nature of the case, hardly susceptible of legal proof, yet supported by facts and circumstances equal in the public mind to actual demonstration. There seems to be a sort of *esprit de corps* among legislators *which prevents a member from telling the truth when it is liable to damage a fellow member.* How otherwise is the testimony of the Senator from the Twenty-sixth in the Brooklyn libel case to be accounted for? But *I shall put some of them on the stand before I shall have done with this matter*, and we shall see whether the plea of forgetfulness will protect witness or accused from popular odium.
>
> *At no time within the last dozen years have there been ten men in the Senate or thirty in the Assembly who would vote spontaneously, or upon principle, for a City railroad grant, or for any scheme of a personal character, or intended for the benefit of individuals.* In every instance where such legislation has been obtained, *money in hand has been paid for certain votes, and a contingent interest secured a still greater number.*
>
> Since the consolidation in 1853, *the New-York Central Railroad Company has paid more than half a million of dollars* to protect the stockholders against injurious and aggressive legislation, and in the hope of procuring such relief as the exigencies of its situation demanded. Consolidation, the Hudson River bridge, and the defeat of the *pro rata* freight bill in 1860, cost a large sum of money; and who shall say that the expenditure, especially in the latter case, was not well made? Provident business men pay heavy insurance premiums; and the Central Directors acted on the same principle *when they bought justice from corrupt legislators, who were deaf to all considerations except those of a pecuniary nature.* The public law was violated, to be sure; but a *pro rata* bill would have ruined most of the railroads in the State, and the Directors of the Central, acting as trustees, could not consent to have the vast property of the stockholders sacrificed; *so they resorted to the only means possible to avert that calamity.*
>
> In 1865 the Board of Directors sought to procure a modification of the restriction which limited the way passenger fare to two cents per mile. A bill for that purpose was introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Railroads. Messrs. ANGELL, HOBBS, BEACH, WOODRUFF and WILLIAMS composed the Committee. The bill was reported to the Senate by Mr. WILLIAMS, three other members concurring in the report. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WERE PAID TO MEMBERS OF THAT COMMITTEE, who *were promised $5,000 more each when the bill should become a law.* The bill finally passed the Senate, after a still further expenditure of money, and to a very large amount. ONE SENATOR, *no*toriously *modest*, DEMANDED $25,000 FOR HIS VOTE, *and his modest demand was ultimately complied with. Ten thousand dollars were paid him in advance, and the remainder promised when the measure was consummated.*"

In his second letter, the same writer says:

> "I stated in my former letter that the New-York Central Railroad had paid more than half a million dollars to promote or prevent legislation since the consolidation in 1853. This sum is so large that doubts of its probability have been expressed by persons who have no knowledge of the processes by which business is transacted at the Capitol. At this time of day, it would be a difficult matter to furnish all the items of this immense expenditure. But some of the particulars, and the sum total paid in 1865 and 1866 to promote the passage of the bills which the Governor vetoed, will go far to show the truth of what was reported in my previous letter.
>
> *The whole amount paid, in 1866, to members of the Legislature and outsiders, did not vary much from $100,000.* I am inclined to the opinion that it rather exceeded that sum. *It cost forty-odd thousand dollars to carry the bill through the Senate.* It received 19 votes in that body, *not more than six of which were given upon principle, and without a consideration.* EZRA CORNELL and HENRY C. MURPHY voted yea spontaneously, and without being paid for it. The price of votes varied according to circumstances. Twenty-five thousand dollars was the maximum, and I think $3,000 the lowest. The highest-priced Senator felt the importance of his position—the bill could not pass without him—and his demand was correspondingly extravagant. The lower-priced men denounced him as unreasonable and rapacious, but *he got his money all the same.* There were a few Democratic Senators who voted for the bill without making any terms in advance, but expecting something in the end; and they were not disappointed.
>
> The Railway Committee of the Assembly consisted of Messrs. STANFORD, of Schenectady, (now a member of the Senate;) HUNGERFORD, of Chautauqua; WEBBER, of Schuyler; WORTH, of Kings; SHEPARD, of Tioga; LOUTRELL, of New-York, and CLARK, of Fulton and Hamilton. STANFORD was opposed to the bill from the start. HUNGERFORD and SHEPARD were independent and upright men. *It cost $12,000 to get the bill reported to the Assembly. Between 40 and 50 votes were paid for, at prices varying from $300 to $1,500 each.* The remainder of the $100,000 was given to the Lobby; and it might just as well have been pitched into the river, for all that was accomplished thereby."

And in the third and latest of these letters, the writer speaks of the *present* Legislature in the following broad and sweeping terms:

> "During all the many years that I have been accustomed to observe the character of legislators and the proceedings of the body, *I have never seen anything to compare with the present assemblage of representatives in point of shamelessness, rapacity, and recklessness of consequences.* Their predecessors have often been noted for venality and greediness; but THESE PEOPLE SELL THEIR VOTES OPENLY, *haggle about the price without pretence of concealment, and then boast of what they have been paid*, and all with the knowledge that they are within reach of the criminal statute, and that a felon's cell would be their fate if the law should be enforced against them."

These people have no fear of the "felon's cell," whatever may be their deserts. They are provident persons and have taken care of that contingency. But it is one of the most extraordinary facts of the day that such charges as these can be made in a responsible quarter, without attracting the slightest attention or exciting the slightest feeling on the part of the Legislature. Twenty years ago they would have aroused a storm of indignation against which no party efforts could have stood for a moment. Either the person and the paper making them would have been overwhelmed with obloquy or the party controlling the Legislature, and thus responsible for its reputation, would have been swept out of existence.

But things have changed. Nobody now cares in the least. Not a single member of the Legislature deems the matter worth a moment's notice. They all sit down, under the most direct and damning accusations, "infamous and contented." It is not the conviction that the charges will be disbelieved which sustains them,—for they know perfectly well that they are *not* disbelieved. They know that the universal conviction of the public is that they are true,—that corruption is the rule, and not the exception, in the action of the Legislature,—that no measure involving money can be got through that body, except by *purchasing the votes* of from ten to forty members. Yet with this knowledge they submit to this public proclamation of their infamy without raising a question, or breathing a hint of concern in regard to its truth or its effect upon the public mind.

Nay, more than this:—they have deliberately *shielded* themselves from all injury. They have shut the door upon any investigation that could possibly result in convicting the guilty. They have provided *by law* for punishing every man who can possibly be a witness, if he dares to give testimony against them, and if (as must be the case) he is also an accomplice. No man who is in position to testify to the fact of legislative corruption, *dare* do so—for he thereby subjects himself to the same penalty awarded to them.

This is the most cunning device yet discovered for converting a Legislature into a den of thieves and sheltering them by law from the possibility of discovery and punishment! Its practical workings are all that the most sanguine could have anticipated. It has covered the sins of our Legislature with a mantle as broad as charity—and far more impenetrable. We venture to say that, as a general rule, for the last ten years, one-fifth of the members of each House have been in the habit of taking bribes for their votes:—the fact is open, notorious to every one who has had any personal connection with Albany legislation;—yet not a single man has during all that time, been detected and punished—under a law professedly made for the purpose of preventing bribery and corruption.

This fact alone is sufficient to prove that the law was not made for any such purpose. It was made to *protect* bribery, not to punish it. It was made to screen,—not to expose,—members guilty of being bribed. The law was put upon the statute-book, and is kept there, in the interest and for the benefit of the men who go to Albany to sell their votes. And it will never be altered so long as they bear sway.

We speak what hundreds of men know, from personal experience, that no bill whose passage will confer pecuniary advantage upon any man or any corporation, can be passed in Albany except by bribery—except by *paying members to pass it.* No man can get his rights, or prevent serious damage to his private interests, or avert ruin from himself and his family, except by bribery. That is the actual state of things in the Legislature. What are men to do under such a state of things? What is a man to do who hands over his purse to the highway robber who presents a pistol to his head and demands it? He must *bribe* the robber. Yet the law punishes both him and the robber alike. If the victim afterward disclose the fact, and come forward as a witness against the ruffian, he simply seals his own doom—while the robber either goes unscathed or is pardoned by a Governor who wants his influence and his vote! Precisely such a case as this happened this last Winter under Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey.

Either this state of things must be remedied or the State Capitol ought to be removed to Auburn or Sing Sing. Our legislators and convicts should change places. It will speedily become impossible, as it is now extremely difficult, to tell "which is the Justice and which the thief." The *Tribune* has started a good work in exposing this hot-bed of corruption. The pen employed is evidently wielded by one who has been personally conversant with the facts he alleges. He may be disabled from being a witness *under the law*, but he is not excluded in the forum of the Press. We hope he will persevere in the work he has begun. He may possibly arouse public attention to this enormous and increasing evil.

The Last Resort of Rebellion—Appeal to the Supreme Court.

The injunction filed in the Supreme Court in behalf of the State of Mississippi affords the strongest evidence of the leniency—the rare forbearance and magnanimity—with which the States recently in rebellion have been treated by the National Government. It were impossible, we believe, to find an instance in history in which the promoters of an organized rebellion, having appealed to the sword and suffered decisive defeat, have subsequently been permitted to arraign the authority of the conqueror, and plead with all the forms of law for the very issues which they had striven to uphold on the battle-field. Yet this is the spectacle now being enacted before the highest judicial tribunal of the United States. Having failed to overcome the power put forth by the Federal Government in support of the Union—having tried ineffectually by the force of arms to assert the sovereignty of the Southern States, in the Secessionist sense of the term—having denied the title of the Federal Government to coerce rebel States into submission, only yielding when further denial had become impossible—they propose now to transfer the struggle to the Courts, and to attain their ends by bringing the artillery of the Federal Judiciary to bear upon Congress. The effrontery of the spectacle is as notable as its novelty. In any other country the parties to these proceedings would have figured before the law in a totally different character. They would, long ere now, have been required to answer for their lives as rebels awaiting punishment. Here, there has been no punishment. The chief executive of the rebellion has indeed been held in confinement, but there is no more likelihood of his being punished than of his being canonised as saint and martyr; while the associate managers of the great conspiracy have been permitted to return in quiet to their homes, to resume, in most cases, possession of their property, and to participate in political discussion as unreservedly as though nothing unusual had happened. And now, by way of climax, some of these men actually enter the Supreme Court as contestants of the law-making power, and complainants in a case made up to defeat by legal quirks and quibbles the right of the people who put down the rebellion to insure the substantial products of their victory. However the case shall end, the facts we have recited form a conclusive answer to the general charge of cruelty and oppression which unrepentant rebels never tire of repeating.

The general allegations urged in support of the injunction are not calculated to change the impression thus created. They are essentially the old Secessionist allegations, and the published argument in their support is precisely such an argument as a legal disciple of CALHOUN would have presented in a parallel case before the war. From beginning to end, it exhibits nothing new. Its form is in some respects modified; the points as stated are necessarily different; but the essence is unchanged. Had the patriotic impulses of the North admitted of restraint in 1861, pending a discussion of the issue between the sections in the Supreme Court, the drift of the case for the seceding States would have been in its nature identical with that which Messrs. SHARKEY and WALKER have concocted in the name of Mississippi. Certain inherent rights would have been claimed for the State as against the Union, the right to secede being of the number. The constitutionality of coercion as a means of frustrating secession would have been disputed. The call for troops and nearly every other step taken by the Federal authorities in the presence of actual necessity would have been denounced as at variance with the Constitution, with the "reserved rights of States," with the "original compact" of the Union, and we know not what beside. All the resources of the Calhoun logic would have been brought into play, and it is not improbable that the author of the Dred Scott decision would have ruled that the law and the Constitution were on the side of the rebels. Were the Taneys a majority on the bench to-day, we may be sure what their judgement would amount to. It would be an elaborate affirmation of the right of individual States to destroy the Union. It would be a jesuitical denial of the right of the Union to repress rebellion or punish rebels, or to do any one of the many things which Congress has deemed requisite to perpetuate the unity of the Republic. But of what avail would have been the hair-splitting, the musty reasoning, the disingenuous interpretation of half a dozen Taneys? The broad and common sense rendering of the conditions of national life would have prevailed. The people would have held, as in truth they did hold, that the Constitution is a means of preserving the harmony and vigor of the Union—not a cunningly devised intrument for effecting national disintegration.

So will it be with the bill filed by Messrs. SHARKEY and WALKER. It is a dishonest bill. Its pleas are mere attempts to bewilder and divert attention from the real issue. It avers that "Congress cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union," whereas Congress has simply said that Mississippi shall not break up the Union. It declares that the rebels of the State "lost none of their political rights by rebellion;" that the Governments of their choice are constitutionally as valid as Congress itself; that any attempt to exact conditions, impose disabilities and enforce oaths is at variance with rights which the Supreme Court is bound to maintain. The little incident of the rebellion is carefully ignored. It is discarded from the argument as completely as though it were a holiday freak, with which the National Government has nothing properly to do. Stripped of legal verbiage and sophistry, the Sharkey and Walker argument may be paraphrased thus: "The State of Mississippi has rights superior to those of the Union; its people rebelled against the Union, but, though conquered, their privileges as citizens of the Union continue precisely as though no rebellion had occurred; therefore, Congress cannot constitutionally dictate terms of readmission, or in any manner exact guarantees for the future." In a word, as these lawyers state the case, the Southern people, having tried to destroy the Union and failed, may now come back to fight the battle o'er again with ballots instead of bayonets. The proposition covers yet wider ground. For if the political rights of the South were constitutionally the same at the end of the rebellion as before it rebelled, and if on this ground Congress may not set aside its local Governments as provisional or impose any terms upon its people, it follows that the interference of President JOHNSON immediately after the cessation of hostilities was equally unconstitutional. The point raised before the Supreme Court involves all that has been done since the surrender of Lee's army. Messrs. SHARKEY and WALKER affirm in substance that the whole of it is unconstitutional, since both the Executive and Congress, by their respective proceedings, have imposed tests and exacted conditions at variance with the Southern theory of State Rights.

It is hardly necessary to say that the question is political, not legal. It is a question of national policy, not of judicial interpretation. It is a question which the country took into its own hands when it commenced the war to put down disunion, and which it will refuse to surrender, though SHARKEY and WALKER argue never so acutely. Having vanquished the rebel armies, and crushed the physical elements of rebellion, the people are not prepared to leave the advantages of their triumph contingent upon the chances of a forensic contest. We have no apprehension that the Supreme Court will give aid or countenance to the affair. But whether in this case an injunction be granted or refused, the final determination of the *status* of the South will continue to rest with Congress.

The Labor Question Again.

The "strike" mania has broken out with great violence. Half a dozen trades are already in the movement, and their object and effort is to make the work universal. The lessons of the past are unheeded, only the present seems worthy of a moment's consideration. We know it is "unpopular" to oppose even the wildest fantasy of a great number of people, and when one runs counter to any such project as that now on foot, he is pretty sure to meet the charge of enmity to the classes who are supporting it. Now, the working classes—by whom we mean not the demagogues who fool them for their own selfish purposes, but really those who work—are at the beginning of one of those paroxysms that always end in damage to themselves. There is a concerted attempt to put up the rate of wages from fifteen to thirty per cent.; and force is to be used, if necessary, to achieve that end. We not only have no objection to advances, but most decidedly approve in all cases where the legitimate rights of labor need it; but we believe it is not yet established, as a law of the State, that because Jones owes Smith a hundred dollars, or because the work Smith has done for Jones is worth a hundred dollars more than the current market rate, that therefore Smith is justified in waylaying Jones, and grabbing the hundred dollars from his pocket. The universal law of supply and demand will inevitably strike the legitimate balance. If a man wants a house built, he settles in his own mind how much he will pay for it; if a builder undertakes to put it up, his first estimate is "How much will material and labor cost me?" If he can make it a desirable job with labor at $3 50 per day he will undertake it; if, during the progress of that work, he is forced to increase the pay of labor to $4 per day, the chances are that he will lose money, and if he does not stop upon this job, he is pretty sure to undertake no more. Setting aside the question whether labor in this or that department *ought* to be more liberally rewarded, is it not worth while to consider whether the business concerned can *afford* to pay more. If the demand for an increase is to restrict business, is it wise to force it? If a dozen men are ready to put out a million of dollars in certain lines, under existing conditions, is it wise for the men they stand willing to employ (and that at rates current for a year) to insist upon an important increase under the alternative of compelling capitalists to forego their enterprises? Suppose a hundred men are ready to go on with a thousand new buildings, under existing rates, and they would employ ten thousand men for a hundred days each at, say, $3 50 per day—in all $350,000 for wages alone, to go to the working men—would it be advisable for these ten thousand men to "strike" for an extra fifty cents per day, with almost a certainty of losing the work, and remaining idle for the whole period? Would the absolute flinging away of $3 50 each, and the depriving of their families of that somewhat respectable sum, be a cheap purchase of the notoriety of having struck for wages?

We have said, again and again, that we have a lively sympathy with any reasonable and proper movement for the increase of compensation. But for coercion, combinations, strikes, and all manner of exhibitions of force, we have no sympathy whatever. As a general proposition we think the rates of wages are as high as business can bear. There may be exceptions, but certainly they must be few and unimportant. If any class of men can justly and with due regard to the interests of others add to, double or quadruple their pay, we say: So be it, and congratulate them. But we do not believe in killing the goose that lays the golden egg. There is a medium; there is a density of interest; there is a commercial balance; there is a limit beyond which it is impossible to go. Neither the rights nor the wrongs are all on one side. While labor itself has been set apart and made more sacred than mere trade by the laws of the State, it is still subject to the universal law of supply and demand. If labor is employed it may collect its reward upon claims preferred by statute before all other demands. If the carpenters on some millionaire's new mansion sue for wages, his unfinished palace may be attached to satisfy them, to the exclusion of his commercial and bank creditors. Indeed, the people have taken good care that in any event the man who renders labor service shall have the first claim to reward. But Legislatures are not strong enough to compel capital to employ labor. If a capitalist chooses to fund his money and wait for more favorable days, he is entirely able to do so; but what is the laborer to do in the meanwhile? Possibly we are wasting time in restating these facts. Our only object is to assist in harmonizing the interests of employers and employed. There is no need of advocating the rights of capital—that will take care of itself. If it should be a promising investment to pay ten dollars per day for labor, capital would not hesitate to do so. If it should be doubtful if paying one dollar per day would bring a profitable return, all the strikes ever heard of would not compel even that wretched pittance.

It is most desirable that some representative man should rise among the trades, and, ignoring the unreasoning clamor of those who never stop to think, set forth clearly the relative positions of those who work and those who employ. Some man of large experience, of broad views, of sound theories—some one whose personal example should be his best recommendation—some one (if it were possible) who hated a demagogue with all his heart—such a man to step to-day into the widening breach would rescue the laboring classes from dangers that now bid fair to result in poverty and humiliation to those whose honor and prosperity is dear to every true friend of his kind.

The Russian Treaty Before the Senate.

It is not to be regretted that the Russian treaty has been before the Senate for a week without any definite action having been taken upon it. Hasty legislation on such a subject would be as reprehensible as dangerous delay. Senators were as ill-informed as other people in regard to the territorial acquisition which Secretary SEWARD had negotiated. All that any one knew about it was that it were up somewhere near the Pole, but whether it included the Pole itself was a question that very few would have ventured an opinion about. Maps had to be studied; cyclopedias searched, and newspapers scanned for knowledge; and even when all this was done, it was hard for the Senatorial mind to come to a conclusion about the measure—especially as it was one of administration "policy."

From what we are able to learn, however, we judge that the treaty is likely to be favorably regarded by the Senate. It has come to be understood that, while the Russian Government is willing to make the cession, there is really no anxiety on their part to force the bargain upon us. If it be declined on our side, the Russian Treasury will not be appreciably poorer, and Russian power will not be materially weakened; Russia will lose no friends, and we shall make no enemies. It has also come to be understood that the English Government is entirely unconcerned about the matter. They do not care, or, what is the same thing in this case, pretend not to care, whether we make the acquisition or not; and if we do, will not only not declare war against us, but will not even enter a protest. This fact will doubtless weaken the treaty with the *Fenians* among us, or at least make them quite indifferent to it. If, when the news of the treaty reached England last week by the Atlantic Cable, we had received a return dispatch that there was great excitement in Parliament about the matter, and that Her Majesty's Ministers threatened this country in case the treaty were consummated, we should at once have had a tremendous pressure, (and not from Fenians only,) that would have carried the treaty through the Senate in an hour. But, as things now are, the treaty must stand its chances without this aid.

It has come to be understood also by Senators and others that the great territory which Secretary SEWARD proposes to acquire has a far higher value, relative and intrinsic, than was at first represented by the opponents of the acquisition. We do not place very much importance upon the argument of a distinguished officer, that our national "virtue" would be strengthened by acquiring Russian-America; and we cannot give any weight to many other points that have been urged. But when it is made to appear that *coal* seams "strike the rugged fields of Sitka," and when Commodore RODGERS refers to the growth of *timber* which is particularly valuable on a coast so bare as that of the Pacific, and when we are told by high authority about the *fisheries*, whose wealth can scarcely be over-estimated, and which will probably become as important to us in the next generation as those of Newfoundland now are; and when further we are reminded by a Boston paper of the great *whale* fishery of the Northern Pacific and of Behrings Straits, in which Massachusetts is so deeply interested, we have things brought to our notice which are as easily appreciated here as upon the Pacific coast. And when in addition to all these considerations, we are reminded that in the opening trade with China and Japan—which we expect to see developed into such imposing proportions within a quarter of a century—the Aleutian islands which, being included in the proposed cession, stand almost as a half-way station—the route between the two Continents being carried far to the North by following the great circle and by currents; and that moreover these islands are likely to furnish the most commanding naval station in that part of the ocean—it must be admitted by all parties that the question is at any rate one of continental relations. We cannot doubt that points like these have been duly weighed by Senators during the past week, and will not be without power over their votes when they make their decision upon the treaty.

The compensation which Russia asks for the surrender of her American territory cannot be called exorbitant even on grounds of the most rigid economy; and the requisite appropriation will meet the indorsement even of those who have complained most loudly of the Congressional extravagance of recent times. Though we ourselves are not at all inclined to estimate unduly the immediate value of the proposed acquisition, we have no doubt that in a very short time it would pay us back all it may cost us. The developing genius of the American race will soon bring about results in Sitka that will astonish Russia herself.

We enter into no "entangling alliances" by this treaty. If such were involved, we should oppose it, whatever might be the promised gains otherwise. It is simple in its provisions, simple in its ends, and final in itself.

MINOR TOPICS.

We learn by the Atlantic Telegraph that, although the negotiations looking to the acquisition of the Duchy of Luxemburg by France have been broken off, it is known in Paris that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagement. It would be much more satisfactory if the telegraph would inform us what that engagement was, when it was formed, and through whose influence it was suspended. It would also be interesting to know the strength of the Emperor's hesitation, and whether he means to insist upon annexation or war, or whether he will make a show of high spirit and then tamely submit to another diplomatic snubbing from Count BISMARCK. Thousands of Americans expect to visit the Paris Exposition this Summer, and the question of peace or war is one of deep interest to them. If the Emperor's intentions are really understood at Paris, it would be a public favor if some one in the secret would make them known to the world outside. We suspect, however, that the Emperor's policy is as much a mystery to himself as it is to those who attempt to fathom it, and that the wise reports from Paris are merely guesses, quite as likely to be wrong as right.

The Massachusetts Legislature is puzzled on the question of the equalization of bounties. A joint Special Committee, to whom the subject has been referred, has yielded three or four different reports. The majority recommendation refers the subject to the next Legislature; a joint Committee, meanwhile, to gather data and report a plan and estimate. Gen. PAINE, as an individual member, proposes that the equalization process shall be left entirely to Congress; the State limiting its efforts to its crippled soldiers, and the needy families of soldiers. Another member reports a bill involving an estimated expenditure of five million dollars, the basis of equalization being the rate of nine dollars per month of service. These circumstances show the difficulty with which the subject is beset, and the enormous addition to the debt, State and National, with which we are threatened. There is apparently no end to the demand, which may possibly be met so long as bonds are negotiable at a premium. But will they always be at a premium, or even at par, if their issue is to go on without limit? The bounty question covers many hundreds of millions.

We are inclined to think that the downfall of GEFFRARD, the President of Hayti, is a misfortune to the new Republic. He was, on the whole, the most sensible man which Hayti has yet had for a ruler, and we believe has done his best with such means as were at his command. The country has been uncommonly orderly under his administration, and the attempts at insurrection have been fewer than they were for many years before. At our latest advices the Government was still unsettled, and an Administrative Council had the charge of affairs. We hope that the wretched military adventurers will be held in check, and the beautiful but ill-fated island kept from resuming the condition of anarchy, or sinking any lower in demoralization and barbarism.

The fraternization of planters and freedmen, begun at the Wade Hampton meeting in Columbia, S. C., has extended to Florida. The Pensacola *Observer* brings a report of a meeting of white and colored citizens, at which the speakers were Mr. MALLORY, a member of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet; a white officer of a Union negro regiment, and HAYS SATTERWHITE, an old colored man, the counterpart, apparently, of BEVERLY NASH. Their speeches breathed the spirit of the Columbia meeting. MALLORY counseled a frank acceptance of the situation, a ready compliance with the law, and the cultivation of friendly relations between whites and blacks. He declared that the negroes, being free, are entitled to, and may be safely trusted with the franchise, and he called upon the whites to do all that is possible to promote their improvement, in order that the friendly relations of the two races may be assured. The colored speaker, as well as the white speakers, condemned the separate organization of the blacks as a political party. The meeting, it is said, is one of several of the same character that have been held in Florida.

The military system by means of which NAPOLEON proposes to maintain the position of France among European Powers, meets with strenuous opposition from the liberal Press and from the people whom it will chiefly affect. Formerly France furnished a contingent of 100,000 men only; but, under the new system, the whole population will be drilled in the use of the needle-gun, and the human race in France, according to EMILE DE GIRARDIN, "will be bifurcated on a model system of selection, all the able-bodied men being taken for the army, and the infirm being left to continue the species." It may appear strange that a system which has worked so advantageously for Prussia should be so distasteful to the French as to render a modification of it essential to the tranquility of the Empire. But Frenchmen are not Germans; and a military system which has raised Prussia to the first position in Europe may be utterly inapplicable to the more volatile Gallic race.

Comptroller HILLHOUSE's letter to the Committee of Ways and Means at Albany is attracting attention, but not so much as it deserves. The financial condition of this State—the oppressive taxation we now pay and the additions to expenditure so recklessly incurred during the present session—should rouse every citizen to the iniquity of the schemes to which our legislators are giving effect. The Comptroller's estimate is that the measures now pending, in addition to those passed during the present session, "will carry the State tax to over one per cent.," more than double the average rate which has been imposed for many years, including the years of the war. A State tax of one per cent. will produce $15,000,000; local taxes will amount to $35,000,000 more; and our proportion of federal taxes is set down by Mr. HILLHOUSE at $50,000,000. *A hundred millions, then, are to be extracted this year from the industry of the State*, exclusive of the indirect taxation paid on articles which have paid customs' duties or internal revenue in other States. How long can a population of less than four millions endure this drain?

The advantages of placing the telegraphic system of the country under Government control are strikingly illustrated in Belgium and Switzerland. We learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that in the former country, where the system of telegraphs has been under State management for upwards of sixteen years, there are nearly 2,000 miles of telegraphic lines and 5,400 miles of wires in operation, the telegraphic offices being 307 in number. An ordinary message of twenty words is conveyed for half a franc, additional advantages being gained by the payment of double that sum. The charge first made was a franc and a half, but since the gradual reduction of the tariff to its present scale, the number of messages has increased fourfold, with a corresponding decrease of letters. In Switzerland there are 2,000 miles of lines, with 3,700 miles of wires, now in operation. The charge for a message of twenty words is one franc, subject to increase on the score of distance from the receiver's residence. The number of telegrams, since the introduction of this system, shows an annual increase of about 30 per cent. There is no reason why the people of this country should be deprived of the advantages of a cheap and accommodating telegraphic system like this. As our lines are at present managed, telegraphing, except upon business, is a luxury in which the wealthy alone can indulge.

TOWN NOTES.

There was an unusual rush yesterday to the North River side of the City, in the hope of seeing the mammoth steamer *Great Eastern.* She sailed on Sunday, the 24th of March, and ought to have been here on Saturday, at furthest, supposing she had average fair weather. Her absence creates a feeling of anxiety, which we all hope will be allayed by immediate arrival. Within the past few weeks there have been some very good passages, and the public begin to think that twelve or fourteen days is a long time. The *Great Eastern* has successfully withstood some of the most trying weather to which a ship can be subjected, and thus far there is no reason for apprehension; but it would have been a great deal in her favor to have made, upon that especial occasion, a rapid voyage. Slow and sure is doubtless a safe motto, but in these days of steamers outstripping the wind and lightning, laughing time to scorn, all the world have come to look upon speed as the measure of safety, and many hours' delay, beyond a fairly reasonable period, is to some extent counted to the disadvantage of the slower party.

OUR REPUBLIC.

The Happy Home—The Witness of the World for the Republic—The American Idea of Government—Its Defects and Dangers.

THE BERKSHIRES, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

While there are skeptics in the land, (as there have been since my memory,) who shake their heads and say, "Has the Republic failed?"—while there are those who say the Government is a despotism—while others say the Constitution is violated, and others that we shall be ruined with debt—it is worth while to look at the actual facts of our condition, and ask whether there is really one sensible American man or woman who believes any of these things; or any intelligent foreigner who believes it. There is on this point an immense and almost unanimous testimony, which never occurred in favor of any other country on earth. Let me give some examples: I saw recently a statement that SWARTWOUT (a name familiar in the JACKSON Administration) wrote to a friend that he would agree to sweep the streets of New-York if he could only come back. We have all read the letter of Senator MASON (the rebel)—when wandering in Europe—that, after having seen all the countries of Europe, he found no country like the United States. So these rebel chiefs have been trying to live in Mexico, in Brazil, in Canada, and everywhere, without finding rest for the soles of their feet. This land of freedom, this Government which they once cursed in all the terms of madness, constitutes now the burden of their longing and their sighing. Home! home! is their cry. You may say it is, because this is their country. Then let us try it by another standard. Why have hundreds of thousands of foreigners come yearly to our shores, and why do so few ever return? And why do some who revisit Europe return here, disgusted with what they expected to be pleased with? Here is a phenomenon which the world has not heretofore seen. It is an unaccountable phenomenon on any other hypothesis than that there are means of happiness and success, not merely in soil and climate and occupation, but in institutions, in the moral and political atmosphere. There is probably nothing on earth more loved by any man, or woman, either, than their will—that is, the power of exercising their will or taste, in what direction they please, with all their strength. And this is the essence of our institutions. This is what we call civil and religious liberty. Now, when men talk of changing the form of Government, or of Congress usurping all the power of Government, they talk of what, if true, is of no practical importance, as long as the public will is not violated, or the individual liberty disturbed. The gist (as the lawyers say) of all our political institutions is, that they depend on the will of the people. A great many of the early statesmen of this country, and public writers, were in the habit of talking about "checks and balances" as if there was some great virtue in it. There is one virtue in it, and only one—that the people must take time to think before they change the Senate or President; but let us suppose there was a great majority—say three-fourths—of the nation invincibly determined on certain measures or certain changes—how can any form of the Constitution, or any checks or balances, prevent that change? If the people choose to change the Constitution, it can be done very quickly. Now, whether this be complained of, or boasted of, or feared, this is the final result—that the political institutions of the United States are founded on the will of the people; and it is impossible, whatever may be feared, that the majority of all individuals should seriously interfere with the rights and liberties of any one individual, beyond what is necessary to the general welfare of society. Hence, whatever changes may be made in the form of the Government, or the distribution of powers, it is certain there is no reason to fear any danger to popular rights. Some people are in the habit of talking about a military despotism to be established on the ruins of liberty. I will thank such persons to tell us how a military despotism is to be practically put in operation. Where are the armies? Where are the resources? Where are the darkness and ignorance which would permit it? The armies of the Republic are the people. The resources are in the people. The truth is, a military despotism is just as impossible in this country as intelligent freedom is in Hindostan. To judge our political institutions justly, we must take the elements of society now here, and not those prevalent thousands of years ago. We are a thousand times more in danger of wealth and luxury than we are of military despotism. Our institutions may be undermined, but they will not be destroyed by force of any kind. Here then is the great charm of our country. It is the country where the people have unlimited freedom of the will. They worship in any mode they please; vote for any man they please; choose any occupation they please, and change their Constitution of Government when they please. Now, how can this principle of Government be improved? If it can—some one ought to tell us how. But, as I said, all the world testifies in its favor. The Irish and the German, the English and the Norwegian and Swede come here, and delights in his new freedom as the blind man restored to sight. He may sigh for the old homestead of the Fatherland, but he won't go back. He might even be willing to go back once, but he will not take his children. As to the American, he would as soon think of flying as to live in any other country. The realizing sense of the whole people—native and foreign—is that there is a charm in real liberty which cannot be found in anything else. The old civilizations of the world seem very comfortable, very desirable, more in many things than that of our own country; but the judgment as well as the feelings of all Americans are against them. America is the happy home of all, of every degree, who have ever walked upon its soil. In this we see the power of institutions; and though we may fail to define it, though we may imagine many things better, though we may talk of violating Constitutions and usurping powers, and of despotisms in majorities, the words of the Confederate MASON are realized to be true—there is no country like this.

I agree perfectly with those who think we have defects which should be remedied, institutions which should be improved; but can we remedy or improve them by striking at the vital principle of the Republic, the unlimited power of the public will? Can freedom be restricted without destroying it? There are localities, like our great cities, which sooner or later must be put under the restraining power of the States, and they will be apt to call that despotism. There are insurgents and conspirators and defrauders who will come under the power of the National Government, and they call that despotism (as those conquered in the late war do now;) but this is the despotism of the law, enacted by the public will in self defence. There is a certain sort of despotism in majorities, but it is a despotism essential to freedom; and if any one wants to get rid of it, he must not merely change the form of Government, or insist upon a particular construction of the Constitution, but he must destroy its vital principle—the power of the people. This cannot be done, and it is this very fact that it cannot be done which gives confidence to natives and to foreign citizens. They realize the happiness of freedom, and they know it cannot be taken away by any political usurpation. So far as human institutions go, this land is to man a happy home. If this country becomes anything else, it will be from moral causes. This prodigious wealth of the country may become a curse. The golden calf may be set up and worshipped, but not by that name. It will be called comfort, and elegance, and fashion—the esthetic instead of restraint, liberality instead of Puritanism, the theatrical instead of the real, art instead of rudeness, and men will worship the gods of this life instead of the spiritual and the eternal. It was WASHINGTON who said, after depicting the happy Republic, "Alas! have our vices made it impossible?"

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 31, 1867.

THE LAW AND ITS VICTIMS.

The law of Congress has taken effect, unobstructed either by public statute or private combination. The Legislature has repealed the Convention Law, the "guillotine" has been "worked by steam," as the sanguinary SANDERS once recommended. The Mayor—has been removed, as he says, for the fifth and last time. Attorney and Recorder follow him, and Sheriff, Aldermen and Policemen are apprehending the firman which is to sweep into that Bosphorus of the bowstrung private life and labor. Nor has the Legislature been entirely free from the fear of a *coup de Cromwell*, in the mild form of an orderly with the inevitable general order stuck in his belt advising them that they are no longer a Parliament.

THE COLORED VOTE.

But it is a question how the Southern people can carry the vote of the colored people. There is no antagonism either in feeling or interest between the two races in the South. So long as the contest shall be conducted on the basis of party, the Radicals have undoubtedly the advantage. The Democratic Party North have to contend with the charge of not having favored the war, and at the South with the more serious charge of having done all in its power for our subjugation. The South is under no more obligation to the Democratic Party North than the freedmen are to the Republicans. Each has been used to accomplish the interest of the Northern party which employed it, and each has paid the debt and annulled the obligations. The true remedy then in the South is to abandon any organization complicated with, or responsible for the past. Candidates for office should be chosen from those who command the confidence of all, without respect to color. Men who have made good masters, who have done justice and loved mercy; men whose interest is identical with that of those who till their lands, will receive the votes of the freedmen in preference to those who may come as strangers among us. Candidates must then be chosen without regard to the past questions of Union or secession. Those issues will be buried. They cannot be galvanized into more than a few more ghastly convulsions. *Dies traditur diem*—day follows day, and new men and new questions supersede the old. Peremptory history calls her docket, and each case must be disposed of as it comes up. The Court will not be clogged with rehearings. It is the policy and tendency at the South to obviate every obstacle to securing the freedman's vote, and where the interests of the voters are so identical, no practical Southern man doubts the result. We have resisted the suffrage of a large class deemed unfit to exercise it, as you would object if "the three hundred immigrants in the steerage" were marched direct from Castle Garden to the polls. It has been forced upon us. Justice, kindness to the freedmen, and those cogent arguments referred to, will control it in whole or in part. It will not be such a contest as that which we have just passed through, but it will be waged quietly at home, and if waged wisely, must result in adding the colored ballot to our own, to direct or divide the colored vote. This is indispensable, nor will it be in the long run difficult to do. The interests of the colored race are identical with those of the whites. The Radical proposition is to add their votes to those of New-England and Pennsylvania. They are to tax the cotton that they cultivate and the iron that they use; they are to turn the commerce from the levee to the railroads. The cotton-hook will be sheathed and the drays parked like useless artillery. But it will be said the gratitude of the freedman will always bind him to his benefactor. To this there are several conclusive answers. Congress and the President proclaimed that emancipation was not the purpose of the war. The proclamations liberating the freedmen was a war measure, and so declared to be. It was no Mantinean nor Saguntine war in which a Power came to vindicate the outraged rights of distant and feeble allies. It was an alliance sought with many embassies under ground and otherwise. The freedman knows that his aid was essential to end the war and he has accepted freedom and the bounty,—in full payment. Then again, gratitude is by no means a fast color; it will fade out in the sun and wind with which Time tries every human fabric. Virginia sent WASHINGTON and his first volunteers to beleaguer the British army in rebellious Boston, and Massachusetts sends Gen. BUTLER to punish revolted Norfolk with confication and deportation. Virginia at Yorktown aided to give Massachusetts a name among the nations. She embarked in the next war to liberate 4,000 or 5,000 New-England sailors, imprisoned on board British ships, and in return Massachusetts has dismembered the grand old Commonwealth, and permits the remnant to constitute District No. 1 among her provinces. "And is all forgot? Is all the counsel which these two have shared, the sisters' vows," no more remembered? Does that "union in partition" no longer exist except by compulsion of the stronger? Of this no true man complains, though many regret it. Under the same circumstances a people acting from principle would do exactly the same thing over, and go to the aid of the wronged without calculating on compensation in gratitude. So the acknowledgment of aid in the hour of need does not bind mankind very long. No such obligation, however, rests upon the freedman to fold his suffrage up in his allegiance. The alliance will continue just as long as it may be to the mutual advantage of the contracting parties and no longer. Such is the law of alliance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Turning to the material interest of our City, we have to remark the very large amount of real estate offered at auction. We do not derive discouragement from this. It is indicative of the embarrassments incident to war, and will pass away with the change of pursuits and investments inevitable in this great City. Nearly $200,000 worth of real estate has been sold within one week by the Sheriff, and we consider this as indicative of the far greater amount that has been sold at private sale or at auction, to avoid the cost of legal proceedings. The sequel of these forced sales is now obvious in the immense and almost unprecedented sales at public auction. We cannot, however, agree that "one of the most encouraging signs of the times is the activity in the real estate market," or in "the fact that our principal auctioneers are overwhelmed with business." We cannot see anything to congratulate ourselves upon in the sale "at auction, without reserve, of first-class commercial property in the First and Second Districts, all leased to good tenants, embracing some of the best business stands in the City," and columns of real estate sales by the Sheriff, the Marshal and the auction houses.

Why do people sell their houses? Why are they forced to sell the property from which they derive so good a rental? If this property be desirable to purchasers, it must be equally so to holders; nor can these immense and almost unprecedented sales at auction result from the casual disposition of so many persons to sell real estate, when it obviously is the best investment of the city. In truth, these sellers have, in many cases, lost property in slaves, bonds or stocks, while recorded mortgages and antecedent debts enforce their inexorable demands. In many cases property-holders have lost their business. The factorage of sugar, cotton and tobacco is not so extensive or profitable as formerly. The destruction of the whole sugar crop has deprived our Creole fellow-citizens of an immense patronage peculiar to that interest. These enormous sales of property, therefore, mark a melancholy degree of social embarrassment. They demand the attention of the statesman. They indicate that a change in the modes of popular employment is demanded; that a relief must be devised for the inevitable insolvency of a large and important class of people. We need not delude ourselves with the idea that the prices realized by these sales are indicative of a high degree of commercial prosperity.

They prove, undoubtedly, that real estate in New-Orleans is preferred to currency or stock investments. The crush of States, the dishonesty of officials, even the radical issues to which the Federal Union is liable, diminish greatly the confidence of capitalists in public or corporate securities.

The telegraph communicates a universal and instantaneous report of prices all over the world. There is, therefore, no longer a speculative margin between the price in one market and another. There is, then, less disposition to put capital in produce. The stagnation of our mercantile sales, caused, we think, in part by the want of express and telegraphic facilities, in communicating with our customers in the interior, these things have discouraged, somewhat, mercantile investment. Under these circumstances capital resorts to real estate for investment, not because it promises excessive profits, but because it is certainly safer than mere speculative enterprises. Real estate is always the insurance office of the timid. While HANNIBAL was encamped at the gates of Rome, the very ground on which his camp was pitched was sold at its full value. This by no means showed an implicit confidence in the security of Rome. It showed that those who held goods or gold within a city beleagured by an army of barbarians, preferred real estate in the country to the dangers of sack and pillage, just as a man on a sinking ship may give a pound of gold for a life preserver.

Nor does the fact that some of our citizens are compelled to sell, and that purchasers are willing to buy, afford much commercial encouragement. We are passing through a period and process of trial such as no civilized people has in these latter ages been subjected to. We must confide in the energy and enterprise of our people to turn to our relief the great advantages which Nature has given and even oppression cannot destroy.

We regret to see the ancient and innocent holder of real estate dispossessed by misfortune. Yet it may be the means of bringing more capital and introducing other employments among us. In view of the competition which our merchants and factors have encountered in the aspiring enterprise of other cities, it may enable us to offer terms more favorable than those presented by them, and by superadding the advantages of modern progress to those which our city naturally possesses. If new men and varied investments bring the capacity to present new systems adequate to the emergency, then there may be some consolation for present loss in future prosperity. Still the sacrifice is deplorable, and we regret that those whose ancestors have transmitted the real estate of the city cannot resist the necessity which has overspread the South.

It is repeated that ultimately the prosperity of New-Orleans will be restored. It is even now manifesting itself by such new enterprises as barge lines, factories, and various manufactures suited to Southern wants. The Northern people should not, however, forget that, in pressing the collection of debt, refusing credit, discussing a general confiscation, and keeping up sectional strife, they are paralyzing the industry and repressing the prosperity of a country which pays them more by the voluntary tribute of commerce than can be extorted by the harsh hand of insatiate rapacity.

W. M. B.

A VISIT TO SURRATT.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2.

The interest attaching to the prisoner, JOHN H. SURRATT, now in confinement in the Washington jail, charged with complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, induced your correspondent to seek and obtain an interview and conversation with him. It is unnecessary to dwell here upon the means used to obtain this interview, despite the stringent regulations, which forbid any intercourse with SURRATT by others than the officials of the jail and his sister when admitted under surveillance. Suffice it to say that in the case of my admission the officers of the jail in nowise exceeded their authority or instructions in the premises.

Contrary to the current reports of the close confinement and careful obscurity in which this important prisoner is held, I found him occupying temporarily the watchman's lodge in the jail yard, accompanied by a veteran keeper, who looked as if he might have seen half a century's service in his present vocation. The morning was beautifully clear and mild, one of those charming Spring mornings that make the open air so enticing to such as are compelled to submit to close confinement within doors. The little building, in which the veteran keeper and his charge were enjoying the charming, and refreshing, and invigorating air of an almost May morning, was a small octagonal structure of wood, with large, open windows on seven sides and a glass door on the eighth. The furniture consisted of a stove, a small deal table, two chairs, a bench, a water-bucket, and a variety of old rubbish. The yard in which this rather loose prison is situated is inclosed by a brick wall eighteen or twenty feet in height, having two gateways leading into other yards, surrounded by walls about ten or twelve feet high. I did not examine these gateways to ascertain if they could be easily opened; but they appeared to be fastened simply by a bar on the inside. If this was their only fastening, and they could be opened as easily as appearances indicated, the security for prisoners was not very great, as the outer yards were filled with rubbish that could quickly and readily be brought into requisition to aid one desirous of scaling the walls.

The prisoner was innocent of any entanglements for his security whatever. He sat in a chair by one of the open windows reading a small volume, the character of which I did not inquire. On my entrance he rose and advancing toward me with extended hand, acknowledged an introduction with a very friendly smile and a courteous shake of the hand. Not expecting to meet so distinguished a character in such a place, I was somewhat taken by surprise when the name was pronounced, and after shaking hands ventured to inquire once again the name. "SURRATT," replied my new acquaintance with a smile. "I think I have heard of you before," I remarked; to which he quietly responded, "very likely." He was dressed in a suit of dark mixed goods, cut in the prevailing fashion of a walking suit, evidently new. Upon his head he wore a black soft felt hat, also new. In stature I should judge him to be five feet nine or ten inches high, rather slender in form—almost delicate, perhaps—and apparently twenty-eight years of age. His hair is a very light auburn, nicely cut and trimmed, parted behind and combed forward. He wears a mustache and goatee, rather more positive in their color than the hair on his head. The rest of his face was carefully shaven. Altogether his appearance was that of a well-dressed and very presentable young man—and certainly the last one that would be selected from a crowd as a desperate character or a villain. He has a very pleasant voice, in conversation uses good language, understands himself perfectly, usually wears a smile upon his face, which, however, suggests unpleasant thoughts when one considers his desertion of the woman who gave him birth at the time of her sorest need. Indeed, considering the whole history of the man that stands before me, and taking no account of the question of his guilt or innocence of the crimes with which he stands charged, I am filled with amazement that he can smile. And looking at his [illegible] in that direction, to discover in it the only trace of a bad man that the figure presents.

My conversation with this somewhat remarkable man was not so full and free as I could have wished. He evidently was in no mood to talk on the topics that were most prominent in my own mind, and the witnesses to the interview precluded me from making any efforts to get his confidence. After a few commonplace remarks on the state of the weather and such generalities as usually open a conversation, I ventured to ask him a leading question in regard to his escape to and concealment in Canada. Putting on one of his most offensive smiles, he replied, "I have nothing to say about that." His manner of reply, more than his words, conveyed to my mind the impression that he considered it "a good thing," something to boast of, a great secret that would tend to make him famous hereafter, a mystery for the world to ponder on and with which to associate his name. "But," he added, "there was no secrecy about my leaving Canada. I went on board a steamer at mid-day, wholly without disguise, and with hundreds of people on and about the wharf. The steamer had fully 200 passengers, with whom I associated freely during the voyage. Nobody recognized me, though there were those among the passengers that I recognized." He would not say what steamer this was, nor from what port it sailed, more than that it was one of a regular line leaving a large city.

He spoke of meeting ST. MARIE in France. He claims that he recognized ST. MARIE first, and that they traveled to Italy together. He manifests no vindictiveness toward this witness for having discovered him to the authorities, but considers him a "treacherous" fellow, and thinks he was mistaken in his character. SURRATT says that he had information of ST. MARIE's "treachery" before it was fully accomplished, and was kept advised from time to time of the steps taken to secure his arrest. Had the actual arrest been delayed one day longer, as SURRATT had reason to expect it would be, he would have been beyond the reach of his pursuers, his arrangements for desertion and flight being nearly perfected at the time of his arrest. He is careful to abstain from saying what these arrangements were, who were his accomplices and informers, or where he was to find a place of refuge. All this he considers a part of the sacred mystery that is to enshrine his name in immortal fame. He tells it as an instance of cuteness deserving of great credit; one of the incidents in his career that is notable.

He has read, with great apparent interest, the published accounts of his capture and escape, and the official correspondence bearing on those points, and takes great pleasure in criticising them. The wonderful leap off the precipice in Italy, of which so much has been said and written, is a source of great amusement to him. The height which he jumped he describes as about equal to a second-story window, or say twelve feet. But he tells a story of descending more dangerous declivities than this in his flight; the accomplishment of which feats were unseen by other eyes than his own. In one instance his only available mode of descent was to lie upon his back and slide down a steep and rocky declivity, full a hundred feet in height. Of scarcity of food, ignorance of the country, and consequent danger of recapture in exposing himself by asking information by the way, of the constant alarm, and similar subjects, he is free and seemingly anxious to talk, and always in something of a boastful vein; but his lips are sealed in respect to all matters bearing in the remotest degree upon the great crime with which his name is associated, and of which he stands charged.

Many poor prisoners, whose crimes are scarcely worth mention in comparison with the great crime associated with SURRATT's name, would rejoice could their lifetime be spent as comfortably as are the prison hours of this universally accused assassin. An entire corridor, full thirty feet in length and eight in breadth, with three large cells, are placed entirely at his disposal. In this corridor he is secluded from the gaze of the common prisoners and the curious visitors by a tight door closing within the usual door of iron grating whenever it is not agreeable to him to seek the open air of the prison courtyard. At night only does he have occasion to feel at all the rigors of confinement, when he is locked in the central of the three cells, a commodious apartment at least ten *feet* square. True, the furniture is scant, consisting merely of a stool, and a mattress laid upon the stone floor, though amply provided with coverings. Such comfortable lodging would have been esteemed a luxury by our soldiers during the war. To while away the sometimes tedious hours of the day, he is provided with a plentiful assortment of books, embracing the field of literature from Divine truth to the silliest human trash. Comforts and even luxuries for the toilet are also abundant. His *cuisine* seems to be carefully looked after by outside friends, and no restriction is placed upon the amount or variety that is sent him. Instead of the brown loaf and boiled beef of ordinary prisoners, SURRATT has the choicest of domestic cookery, selected with the sole view of pleasing his palate.

Moreover, the comforts of a home are provided for him in the frequent and protracted visits of his sister, who calls at least each alternate day, and spends the time with him, cheering him by her presence and ministering to his comforts. True, on these occasions the veteran keeper, before alluded to, shares the apartments with the brother and sister, but the surveillance he exercises is merely a matter of form, and for any restraint it exerts upon the brother and sister might as well be dispensed with.

When to this prison life is contrasted that of the woman whom BUTLER accuses of having been innocently hung, and who might have been saved but for the inhuman cowardice and desertion of this, her son, the discovery is made of the difference between civil and military rule. Lucky indeed is it for this, the boon companion and alleged confidential confederate of J. WILKES BOOTH, that his capture occurred after the declaration of peace and the withdrawal of martial law. Indeed, it may be seriously questioned if his successful elusion of pursuit during two years has not resulted in saving his life—perhaps shielding him from all save a few paltry years of punishment. But whatever may be the judgment of the Courts upon him, and however solicitous for his comfort and welfare his friends may now be, it is sure that JOHN H. SURRATT is a marked man, and must forever content himself with being an outcast from society, wandering up and down the world with the brand of Cain upon his forehead. An over-lenient jury may fail to find his actual complicity with the awful crime of murder, so magnified in its heinousness by the subject of its malignity, but the world will ever hold him guilty in connection with the death of his mother; and were the prison doors to open to-day and cast him out a free man, those very people who now minister so watchfully to his every want and comfort would shun him as a plague upon society, and a libel upon his race.

Train Thrown from the Track in Pennsylvania—Several Employes Injured—Escape of the Passengers—Arrest of the Guilty Party.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, April 7.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon the Cincinnati Express train going east, which left here at 11 o'clock, was thrown from the track near Wall Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The engine, tender, express, two baggage and two passenger cars were badly wrecked. MARTIN BRACKER, of Pittsburgh, brakeman, had his thigh badly crushed and lacerated, and was injured internally; his recovery is doubtful. PETER McCAULEY, of Latrobe, was injured in the foot; R. H. KERR, the engineer, was slightly scalded and injured internally; and WILLIAM WILHELM, of Philadelphia, baggage-master, received contusion of shoulders. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by five cross ties and a rail being placed across the track for the purpose of throwing the train off. A man in a meadow near by was suspected of being the guilty party, and was arrested and brought to this city. He admitted having done the deed, but declines to answer any questions or give his name.

Conservative Convention in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Saturday, April 6.

The Conservative Union County Convention was held to-night to elect delegates to the State Convention, without distinction of race or color. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting held here for five years. About 500 colored and 300 white people were present. The officers of the meeting are all the original Union men, and the speakers the same. The Convention was addressed by W. T. LETCHER, one of the leading colored citizens, who just before the adjournment said, if he was fit to vote he was fit to sit on a jury and hold office. He had been told that the Conservatives were hostile to the colored man. What he heard to-night set him to thinking of going to read, study and vote for himself.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the return to the Constitution, to oppose Gov. BROWNLOW, in favor of a more liberal school bill, and the economical administration of the Government.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—Massachusetts Agricultural College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, April 7.

Deputy-Constables CHAPIN and WRIGHT arrested at South Hadley last night a clerical confidence man, who has done an extensive business in this vicinity for several weeks among ministers and religious [illegible] under the names of Coit, Evans and Chambers. Last week he attempted to get a $10,000 check on his "London banker" cashed by a heavy South Hadley manufacturer, representing himself as an agent of a London publishing house.

The work on the State Agricultural College at Amherst was resumed last week, and the edifice will be pushed rapidly forward under the personal supervision of President CHADBOURNE, who has lately removed his residence to that town.

The Canadian Parliament Prorogued—Trial of an Alleged Defaulter.

OTTAWA, Sunday, April 7.

Parliament is prorogued until the 16th of May. The discount on American invoices is 29 ⅌ cent. The trial of Col. BROWNE, the absconding Adjutant of the Militia, was commenced in Montreal yesterday. The evidence is strong against him.

Louisville Charter Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, April 7.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Independent Democrat, was reelected Mayor yesterday by 2,018 majority. The total vote polled was [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of PETRELLA's "Carnival of Venice" was calculated to reassure any who had formed impulsive opinions upon the first representation. The opera, if it may not establish itself as an intimate abiding delight, will always have the welcome of a merry-making acquaintance, whose coming is a joy. The music is altogether gladdening, and even to express her maidenly tearfulness, in the second act, the composer has shaped *Albina's* complaints into a *cavatina* whose easy flow shows the grieving to be well mixed with hopeful anticipations. But the "Carnival" is a subject that can scarcely provoke anything but lively treatment. As fresh and effulgent as a legend of childhood, it is a theme of perpetual joy. Spectacularly it is an "institution" which exhilarates and invigorates all who have recourse to it. Its beauty, like Cleopatra's, is amaranthine, and cannot be better described than in those oft-quoted words, "Time cannot wither, nor custom stale its infinite variety." Sig. RONCONI, out of the character of the stupid *Cola*, has built a humorous part which is as much of a model, in its lesser degree, as "Crispino," and his English Tourist in "Fra Diavolo" were. The spirit of humor seems to possess the artist entirely. He appears to be funny without the power of resisting the impulse to make you laugh. Mme. TESTA is also inexpressibly droll in those scenes with *Cola* and her admirer, where the action calls for the assumption of mature coquetry. It is so much more difficult for the young to imitate the manners of their elders, than for the old to reenact their own youthful follies, that Mme. TESTA's success in this instance is all the greater. A delightful reminiscence of the opera must always be Miss KELLOGG's irresistible wheedlings in the coaxing quartette of the second act. PETRELLA has filled this scene with infectious strains, and Miss KELLOGG aids them with such persuasions as only beauty with an object in view can lend. Signorina RONCONI has easy duty in the *rôle* of *Romilda*. She looks, however, as graceful as a lily, but, like the stars that shone in the Irish ballad, "She'd nothing else to do." The "Carnival of Venice" will be repeated this evening and to-morrow night. On Thursday it will be given in Brooklyn. On Friday evening "L'Africaine" is to be revived by Mr. MARETZEK, with every detail new, and with Senorita POCH as *Selika*.

Concerts of the Week.

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER gave his second concert in New-York at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening. The newest piece in the programme was the Septuor (in allegro and scherzo time) by HUMMEL, for piano, flute, oboe, horn, alto, violoncello, and contra-bass. The fluent, unstrained—and perhaps unmeaning—but certainly brilliant work was conscientiously played; but Mr. PFEIFFER's share of the performance did not afford him the opportunities to display his more decided characteristics of dash, vigor, and power in the bravura, which he found in his own "Etude de concert," a [illegible] study—and the fantasia on themes from "Lucretia Borgia." As a forcible player, always clear and never tame even in his path through quiet passages, Mr. PFEIFFER makes his impression, the spirit in which he performs, however, is always his own, and there is a certain amount of irksomeness apparent whenever he assumes to illustrate the feeling of any other composer. There is, nevertheless, a sort of prestidigitorial skill in his rapid movements which makes its own way. He possesses, certainly, iron fingers, a powerful wrist, and callous extremities. Mr. PFEIFFER was assisted in quite a lengthy programme by Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI, who treated the audience to some ornamental performances on "Casta Diva," "Kathleen Mavourneen," and an arrangement of GODFREY's "Guard's Waltz." Mr. IGNATZ POLLACK rendered with funereal effect ABT's love song, "I bless thee night and day, love," and another sentimental aria, in tones so awful that no young lady would have doubted for an instant that he meant every word he said. Mr. HENNING was heard on the violoncello.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS' fourth and last *soirée* of Chamber Music was given at Steinway's Rooms on Thursday. The sonata in A, op. 69, by BEETHOVEN; MOZART's string quartette in B flat, No. 3; and SCHUMANN's trio for violin, piano and violoncello, in D minor, op. 63, made up the programme, which received the closest attention from the usual critical and absorbed audience which attends these *soirées*. It is to be regretted that the present series of chamber concerts should have to be so brief. No musical entertainments of the season are more elaborately rehearsed, or more perfectly performed than these; and although recent programmes have contained nothing new, yet the familiar works have not been less attentively followed.

Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, gave the first of his characteristic as well as national entertainments on Friday, at Irving Hall. For this evening he announces a second, at the same place. Little Miss KENNEDY assists him at the piano. The only drawback to continuous interest in these concerts is their danger of becoming monotonous; but Mr. KENNEDY's fund of anecdote, upon which he draws for an interesting prelude to each song, is, in some degree, a preventive of this. And more than that, these ballad concerts have an audience exclusively their own—people, the throbbing of whose hearts are never excited by more scientific music; whose inner pulse is never stirred by higher strains; and if the tears start to their eyes it is at the sound of those simple melodies which made their grandsires weep—such melodies as Mr. KENNEDY sings.

A concert of some interest is to be given at Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening next, by Mr. CARL RABER, a young pianist of that city. He is to be assisted in a programme of admirable selections of vocal and instrumental music, by Mrs. CLARA BRINKERHOFF, who will sing an aria from "Elena di Toloso," by PETRELLA, REES' song, "My Pretty Bird," and a song by SCHUMANN. Miss RABER and Mr. WENZEL KOPTA are also to assist Mr. RABER.

Dramatic Readings.

Mrs. PROSSER announces a reading from Shakespeare and the later poets, to take place at Steinway Hall this evening. Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF also gives some fine readings shortly, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

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[*Advertisement.*]

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Custom department for men and boys complete.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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The "new thing under the sun," of which Solomon doubted, is PHALON & SON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus," that rare perfume for the handkerchief, of which all the world is talking, and which so many envious humbugs are trying in vain to imitate successfully. On every bottle of the genuine article are blown these words: "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York." Buy no other. Sold by all druggists.

Lung complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

A. . . . .
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING SEA SICKNESS.

"What cannot be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but sea sickness can be cured, and therefore need not be endured. Among the other preventive properties of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is included that of preventing and relieving this distressing malady.

This is a fact of no small moment to persons who contemplate visiting the great exhibition at Paris. Between them and the grandest spectacle of modern times lies the turbulent ocean, to whose upheavings they expect their unfortunate stomachs to heave responsively; but although the ocean cannot be calmed, the unruly organ can. A few doses—sometimes a single half wineglassful—of the Bitters will enable it to resist the nauseating influence of Father Neptune for the remainder of the voyage. The ups and downs of "life on the ocean wave" will have no unpleasant effect upon the stomach thus fortified. The Bitters operate differently upon different individuals. In some cases the stomach will be cleared, after which there will be no return of the nausea; in other cases the nausea will be promptly suppressed without vomiting; but in all cases the cure will be perfect and permanent.

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MARRIED.

CROW—MOORE.—On July 3, 1866, by Rev. Dr. Striker, ALBERT T. CROW, of Mott Haven, to Miss MINNIE C. MOORE, of Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Saturday morning, April 6, RAY BAXTER, infant son of George L. and Mary L. Baxter.

The remains were taken to Mamaroneck.

BAKER.—At Newark, on Friday, April 5, Mrs. JANE B. BAKER, widow of the late William Baker, of Westfield, N. J., aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son, Moses T. Baker, No. 24 South Market-st., Newark, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. Interment at Westfield at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, April 5, Miss JANE BURNS.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Clowes, No. 145 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, on Saturday, April 6, MARY TICE, widow of Jacob Buckhout, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 6, at his late residence, No. 266 Pacific-st., JOHN J. [illegible], aged [illegible] years, 6 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

[illegible].—[illegible] at Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y., Friday, April 5, MARY EUPHAME, wife of Robt. O. Davis, and daughter of the late Joseph Van Kirk [illegible].

[illegible].—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, April 6, WM. S. [illegible], aged 75 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

JOLLIE.—On Sunday, April 7, at [illegible], N. J., [illegible], only son of Edward and Frances A. Jollie, aged 2 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The remains will be taken to Taunton, Mass., for interment.

LEVY.—On Sunday morning, April 7, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. W. J. Roe, No. 3 West 30th-st., Miss AMELIA LEVY, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 3 West 30th-st., at 9½ o'clock Tuesday morning, April 9. The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of Mr. W. J. Roe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

MAGEE.—On Saturday morning, April 6, at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., WALTER F., eldest son of Walter and Kate G. Magee, aged 14 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., at 10½ o'clock on Monday, the 8th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGRATH.—On Saturday, April 6, at the residence of Richard P. Berrien, ANNIE McGRATH, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, April 7, at the residence of her father, Wm. F. Leggett, Pelham, Westchester County, CAROLINE L., relict of the late Samuel M. L. Mitchill.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of John T. Bruce, No. 89 East 28th-st., New-York. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

POTTER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Friday, April 5, HENRIETTA, wife of Ellis S. Potter, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother, Richard Williams, No. 51 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 8, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROSE.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Saturday, April 6, of disease of the heart, FREDERIC, son of Alvin and Mary Elizabeth Rose, aged 10 years and 3 days.

WOOD.—On Sunday morning, April 7, at the residence of her father, REBECCA S. WOOD, eldest daughter of Fernando Wood, aged 20 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her father, Broadway and 77th-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting till 1:30 P. M. on Madison-av., fronting Madison-square, between 24th and 26th sts.

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NOTICE.

The Union Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District are requested to meet at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock, to elect five delegates to the Seventh Senatorial District Convention, to select delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF TANNERDALE COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

Messrs. Wagstaff & Goetchius:

In reply to your inquiry as to the earnings and profits of the Tannerdale Coal Company, I would state the net earnings now are equal to one per cent. per month, and after May 1 the shipments of coal will be increased, making the earnings equal to 1¼ per cent. per month net upon the capital stock of the Company.

Yours, respectfully,
J. KIRKPATRICK, President.

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EDMUND HURRY, No. 44 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at their meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on the 30th day of March last, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars; therefore

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the Stock Transfer Books of this Company be closed on the 10th day of April, inst., and that the persons or parties, in whose name stock shall be standing on that day, shall severally, on or before the 15th day of April, inst., be entitled to subscribe at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, for an equal amount of additional stock. That the price of the additional stock shall be $50 per share, payable as follows:

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 16th day of September next.
Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of installments will be received, but no interest will in any case be allowed; nor will the stock be issued until the 15th day of October next.

Resolved, That stockholders failing to subscribe on or before the 15th day of April inst., or neglecting to pay their several installments as they severally become due, will lose all right to the additional stock, and will be deemed to have abandoned their subscriptions.

Resolved, That the subscriptions may be made to the additional stock either in person or by attorney. A scrip receipt will be given for the payments made, and this receipt must be presented at this office on the payment of any of the subsequent installments, in order to have them entered upon it, and be surrendered to be canceled on the issue of the additional stock.

Resolved, that where parties desire to receive full stock on the 15th day of April inst., they may do so by paying $54 per share at the time of making their subscriptions. By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000, on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata,* on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS,
Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $100,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per Cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

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NEW-YORK, April 6, 1867.

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Registered '81	109	109½	June, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	109	109½	July, 7-30	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	103¾	104	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109	109½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	118
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '65	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 " new, '65	107½	107¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
10-40 Registered	97½	98	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	113½	114
10-40 Coupon	97¾	98¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
Gold	132½	133	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	112
August, 7-30	105¾	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ⅛ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

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NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

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ELECTION.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT negotiable in all European cities.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Condensing Company has disposed of its business, and is no longer engaged in the condensation and sale of milk. The Company will not recognize debts contracted in its name after this date.

GEORGE H. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A. T. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by

STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 38 Broad-st.

A LOAN OF $2,000 WANTED FOR ONE or two years; amply secured on household furniture; a liberal bonus paid. Call or address No. 411 Broadway, basement, New-York. J. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTnership heretofore existing under the name of T. L. TAYLOR & REED, is this day dissolved by consent of parties, notice of such dissolution having been duly filed, recorded and advertised as required by statute.

THOS. L. TAYLOR,
THOS. REED,
JOHN MAXWELL,
W. R. FINCH, Specials.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of THOMAS REED & CO., and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. [illegible] Wall-st.

THOMAS REED,
[illegible] THOMSON,
JNO. MAXWELL, Special.

APRIL 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of PERRY, CONDER & COLLOMBIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

W. B. PERRY,
[illegible] CONDER,
[illegible] COLLOMBIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST [illegible] Railroad train from New-[illegible] April 4, a POCKET-BOOK, [illegible] ticket for three months, No. 620, [illegible] memoranda. The finder will [illegible] at the Post-office, or No. 15 Wall-st. [illegible] N. J., and receive the thanks of the [illegible]

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible] SHARES Chicago and Northwestern [illegible] ferred Stock, [illegible] mailed to Hartford, Conn., Feb. [illegible] heard of. Transfer has been stopped [illegible] are cautioned against negotiating [illegible]

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 394 and 396 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,424 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 26, 1867, and until May 15, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and re-opened on the morning of Friday, April 26.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OCEAN STEAMER MAILS.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

A joint resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President on the 18th inst., is as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco in California, and Portland in Oregon not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York, via Panama, to San Francisco: *Provided,* That the cost of said service shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General after the passage of this resolution, to advertise for bids for performance of the service herein provided for, for at least thirty days, in at least one newspaper published at San Francisco, and in one paper published at Portland, Oregon, and to contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder."

In compliance with this resolution

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of June 3, 1867, (to be decided by the 5th,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14,835, from San Francisco, Cal., to Portland, Oregon, and back, three times a month, in suitable and safe steamships, departing from San Francisco each trip as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama, and returning so as to connect closely with the departures of those ships for Panama: the trips to and from Portland to be made within five days each way.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into bond and contract, as required by law, for the faithful performance of the service, and will also be required, with all employed in the "care and custody" of the mail, to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, commonly called the "test oath."

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, and their sufficiency certified to by a Postmaster or a Judge of a Court of Record; and no bid can be considered which proposes a compensation greater than that named in the law.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870, on route No. 14835, between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General dated Feb. 25, 1867, in suitable and safe steamships, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

——

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. 14835 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed with good and sufficient sureties.

——

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

Bids should be sealed, addressed "Second Assistant P. M. General," and superscribed "Proposals for route No. 14,835, Cal.," and sent by mail.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for the construction of the following pavements and sewers, to wit: Stone block pavements in Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from the east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; Fiftieth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets; Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, and Church-street, from Chambers to Canal streets. Also, crosswalks across West-street at Christopher-street, and sewers in (Spec. 9) Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 10,) Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; (Spec. 11,) Second-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-fifth streets; (Spec. 12,) Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 13,) Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; (Spec. 14,) Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; Commerce-street, between Barrow and Bedford streets; Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; Leroy-street, between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-street; Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth-street and Hammond-street, and Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; (Spec. 15) Cherry-street, between Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and Clinton, between Cherry and Madison streets; (Spec. 16) between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets and Second and Fourth avenues; (Spec. 17) Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and in Fourth-avenue; (Spec. 18) Fifty-seventh-street, between East River and Third-avenue, and in Avenue A and Fifty-eighth-street; and (Spec. 19) between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue.

The plans for above works can be seen, and specifications for forms and bids obtained, on application at this office.—Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 29, 1867.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION.—LEAGUE ISLAND, March 22, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *New Ironsides,* will be received at this office until 1 P. M., of the 10th of April, 1867, when they will be opened.

The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales which is to be paid to the salvors, also the time within which the work is to be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is removed, and the work completed to its satisfaction. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as she lies, the proposition must state the time within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers; and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, of the amount of weight of iron-plating, machinery, boilers, and other articles in this ship.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. S. GLISSON,
Commandant Naval Station.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the [illegible] in the City of New-York on Tuesday the 16th day of April [illegible] at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible] [illegible] improvement hereby intended [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, [illegible] 1867.

DRY GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"
MAY 1.
Until that time they will offer their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES
AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.
No. 369 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in every variety, including

THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES

in Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair-Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Brocatels, Damask, Moreens, Reps, Plushes, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Curtain Materials of every kind.

ALSO,

House-furnishing Goods, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Linens, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

NOTE.—Particular attention given to fitting-up and furnishing hotels, steamers and private residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

Including the very latest Spring styles.

RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
IRISH POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

A full assortment

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

In the ladies and juveniles' furnishing department,

BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

Ready made and made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

A full assortment of Choice Novelties for Spring.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.

Stripes, Checks, Plain Colors and Black, a full and desirable assortment

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SUMMER POPLINS, PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, &c., &c. Will be opened MONDAY, 8th inst., also fresh NEW CLOAKS.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

A NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
WITH NEW GOODS,
RETAILED AT POPULAR PRICES,
NO. 605 BROADWAY.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON
have opened, at the above-named location,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS,
ALL STYLES FABRICS AND PATTERNS.
LINENS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
DOMESTIC GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
LADIES' SKIRTS, WHITE,
BEAUTIFULLY WORKED AND FLUTED.
LADIES' SETS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, BOSOMS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c.
KID GLOVES,
BAJOU'S AND JOUVIN'S, EACH PAIR WARRANTED.

In short,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS,

Purchased by men whose long familiarity with the Dry Goods trade, in connection with the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., warrants them in the belief that they can offer such inducements as will

PLEASE THE PUBLIC,

who are invited to call and

EXAMINE THE STOCK,

in which will be found

NO OLD STOCK,

but

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AND LOW PRICES.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
NO. 605 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Large additions having been made to their stock by Purchases at the recent GREAT AUCTION SALES they are prepared to offer

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

at prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere.

BUYERS ARE ASSURED THAT the REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

SPRING SHAWLS and CLOAKS, in all the new styles.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
WILL OFFER AT COST,
AND LESS THAN COST.

2,600 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $6, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE and CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.

With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW SPRING RIBBONS READY TO-DAY. COMPLETE LINES OF FASHIONABLE BONNET RIBBONS, CHEAP.

Auction Ribbons for bonnets, every width, style and color, at 10c., 13c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 44c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

DRAB, SLATE, STEEL AND OTHER DESIRABLE SHADES IN SATIN.

Cheap Silks and new Bonnet Materials.
Bargains in real Laces, Blonds, Malines, &c., &c.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments in endless variety.
Dress Trimmings, Beaded Gimps, Fringes, Insertings, &c., &c., cheap.
New designs in Buttons, Ornaments, &c., &c., for dresses and cloaks.
Also, full lines of Colored and Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, very much under regular prices.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NOTION DEPARTMENT.

From auction and private sale, Silk Sun Shades, Parasols, &c.
Umbrellas from $1 each upward, bargains.
Paris-made Corsets, from 50 cents each.
Finer corsets very much under last month's prices.
Ladies' Skirts and new Fancy Goods every day.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES CHEAP.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, at 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per pair.
Linen Collars, Sets, Sleeves and Cuffs, new styles, low prices.
Austrian Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and brocaded.
Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins, all under price and cheap.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW SPRING SHAPES IN STRAW BONNETS AND JOCKEYS!

Trent, Dagmar, Princess, Josephine, Boulevard, Avenue, Empress, Standard, Ristori, Mary Stuart, Vesta, Graceful, Venus, Alma, Promenade, Cariotta, Paris, Turban, London Park, Sontag, Rainbow, Star, Eureka, Rosetti, &c., &c. We have these with other styles in both Plain and Fancy Braid suitable for Infants, Children, Misses and Ladies, in both Bonnets and Jockeys. Prices, as usual, lower than any house in this business.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE

You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Remember we have no fancy Broadway rent to charge upon our goods. Everything is purchased and sold for cash. Inspect our stock, it will repay you.

EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, April 8,
Their entire stock of
SQUARE AND LONG INDIA CAMEL'S
HAIR SHAWLS,
comprising all the
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STYLE AND COLORINGS.
The above have been
GREATLY REDUCED
from the
PRICES MARKED
in the
EARLY PART OF THE SEASON,
and persons intending to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock.
NOS. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
SPRING PARIS-MADE GARMENTS.
ON
MONDAY NEXT, April 8,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer a magnificent assortment of all the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
introduced this season.
ALSO,
a great variety of
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
together with some
VERY ELEGANT
WALKING COSTUMES,
to which they respectfully ask an inspection.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRESS GOODS!
RICH PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS,
BAREGES,
ALL SILK AND SILK AND WOOL
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES, AND
GAZE CHAMBRAIS.
An endless variety of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
PARIS PRINTING,
(Slightly damaged on the voyage of importation,)
will be offered on
MONDAY, April 8,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER.

TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
SHIRTING,
SHEETING and
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
ALL WIDTHS.
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, en suite.
DOYLES, COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELING, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, in new and elegant designs.
Together with a full stock of
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC, SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
AND
WHITE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE
SHAWLS AND FLOUNCINGS,
suitable for
WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, &c.
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,
(in exquisite designs.)
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
the largest assortment to be found in the City, and at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NOS. 307, 309, AND 311 MERCER-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
have now in stock an elegant and choice assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY,
ALPINE,
BERLIN,
CASHMERE WOOL,
SILK AND WOOL,
BLACK AND WHITE
AND
FANCY GRENADINE,
GRENADINE BAREGE and
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS.
The LARGEST STOCK to be found in the City, and at the
LOWEST PRICES.
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES,

LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT,
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

UNDERGARMENTS.

$10,000 worth of Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waist and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
For Ladies and Children
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, April 8,
WITH NOVELTIES IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS WORN BY LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Orders executed at short notice.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 8,
the very best quality of Domestic
BODY BRUSSELS CARPET,
AT
$2 50 PER YARD.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 8, a choice assortment of novelties in
SILK CLOAKS, SACS, BASQUINES, &c.,
just received from Paris.
BROADWAY and TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, April 8,
will largely replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
with new styles suitable for Spring.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 40 BROADWAY,

offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS.
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENT, consisting of BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES $1, worth $1 37½; 6-4 DELAINES $1 12½, worth $1 50; TAMISE $1 25, worth $1 75; TAMISE $1 50, worth $2; CRAPE EUGENIES 50c., worth 75c.; CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE THIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS, below cost of importation; FOULARD SILKS $1, worth $1 50; 1 case GENAPPA STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also, 1 case of ALPACAS 55c., worth 75c.; 1 case at 62½c., worth 90c.; 1 case at 75c., worth $1; 1 case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, just half price.

N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS. Call and examine at JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

AT KINZEY'S POPULAR TRADE.
POPULAR PRICES.
REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE,
NO. 645 BROADWAY.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN RIBBONS.
AUCTION LOTS OF RIBBONS, CHEAP.
NO. 4 CORD EDGE, ALL COLORS, 8c. A PIECE.
FANCY TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 8c., 10c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.
SILKS AND SATINS.
FLOWERS, ALL STYLES.
STRAW GOODS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNETS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FANCY STRAWS,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HAT AND BONNET FRAMES, 25c.
BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS.
AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
AUCTION LOTS OF PARASOLS.
1,500 FINE PARASOLS, LADIES' AND MISSES'.
FINE LOT BEADED PARASOLS, $2.
REMOVAL FROM OUR OLD
REMOVAL STAND ON
REMOVAL EIGHTH-AVENUE.
REMOVAL NO CONNECTION
REMOVAL WHATEVER
REMOVAL WITH ANY OTHER
REMOVAL STORE. OUR
REMOVAL ONLY STORE
KINZEY'S No. 645 BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S No. 645 BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S No. 645 BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S BROADWAY.
KINZEY'S BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
FINE EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, 50c., 63c., 75c.
LINEN EMBROIDERED CLUNY LACE, 69c.
LARGE LOT CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 25c. TO 75c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT NEEDLEWORK EDGINGS.
NEW PATTERNS NEEDLEWORK INSERTIONS.
2,500 MUSLIN BANDS, FROM AUCTION.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 75c. PIECE.
CLUNY LACES, 5c., 8c., 10c.
SILK TRIMMING LACES.
RUFFLINGS, ALL STYLES.
REAL CROCHET EDGINGS.
JOB LOT REAL CLUNY COLLARS.
OPENING ON MONDAY.
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS.
IN TUCKED, CORDED, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES, BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING, COMMENCING AT 5c.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL ALL OUR GOODS AT OUR UP-TOWN AVENUE PRICES.
GENUINE CLARK'S 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 6c.
NEEDLES AND PINS, 4c. PAPER.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. AND 2c. CARD.
BEST MACHINE TWIST, 10c. SPOOL.
BRUSHES, COMBS, BRAIDS, TAPES, TWISTS, SILKS, &c., &c.
BUTTONS IN GREAT VARIETY, IN
AMBER, JET, PEARL, GILT, STEEL, SILVER, CRYSTAL, BUGLE, CROCHET, SATIN, SILK, VELVET, AND FANCY AUCTION LOT OF HOSIERY.
LADIES' FULL REGULAR MADE HOSE, 40c.
LADIES' HEAVY IRON-FRAME HOSE, 25c.
GENTS' EXTRA HALF HOSE, 25c., 31c.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR MAKE, 44c.
AUCTION LOTS OF GLOVES.
FINE GLOVES, FANCY TOPS, 25c., 35c., 31c.
KID-FINISH AND EMBROIDERED, 31c., 38c., 45c., 50c.
A LOT OF VERY GOOD KIDS, 63c., 75c.
AUCTION LOTS
PLAID MUSLINS, JACONETS, STRIPES, NAINSOOKS, BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LOT PLAIDS AND SATIN STRIPES, 25c.
FINE LOT MARSEILLES AT 50c.
WIDE NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, 31c.
1,500 LINEN TOWELS, 12½c., UP.
BARGAINS IN THE HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
ANOTHER LOT LADIES' TAPE BORDERS, 10c.
LOT HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
LOT FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., 75c.
50 DOZENS FINE LINEN HEMSTITCH.
150 DOZENS FINE EMBROIDERED.
GENTS' LINEN HEMMED AT 25c.
GENTS' LINEN TAPE BORDERS, 20c.
OPENING AN AUCTION LOT 250 DOZENS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EVERY STYLE AND CHEAP.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTH.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

SHEETING—IRON FURNITURE.

10-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 60c. per yard.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 65c. per yard.
4-4 SHIRTING, in all the popular makes.
BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON.
LOOM BLEACHED AND BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
TOWELS AND TOWELING.
CRASH, 9c., 12c., 14c., 17c. per yard.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, VASES,
STORE and PIANO STOOLS.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The special attention of buyers for hotels, boarding-houses and public institutions is invited to our large and well-assorted stock and prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

QUILTS—QUILTS.

2,300 MANCHESTER, ALLONDALE,
LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
A splendid assortment of
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
in every size and quality. Also,
WHITE FRENCH QUILTS and
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS,

in assorted sizes. An immense stock, many bought at the recent auction sales at much less than manufacturers' and importers' prices.

See advertisement headed "Blankets, Mattresses, Sheeting," &c.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

BLANKETS—MATTRESSES.

BLANKETS—A full assortment, in every size and quality, at very low prices.
PURE CURLED HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, SEA-GRASS and MOSS
MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

See advertisement headed "Quilts, Sheeting," &c.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—HAVE now on hand a fine new assortment of those goods in plain and filled centres.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.

P. S.—Will remove on May 1 to No. 32 East 20th-st.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
will be offered for sale
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS..........$3 00 to $20
PANTS..........$2 00 to $10
VESTS..........$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 6 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots opposite Hamilton-square, and on 1st-av. near 60th-st., to close the estate of Smith Bloomfield, deceased, at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AV.—Gore lot between 66th and 67th sts.

SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STS.—Thirty-eight lots adjoining 3d-av.

FIRST-AV.—Three lots between 60th and 61st sts.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage three years. Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 207 East 58th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, pier mirrors, black-walnut [illegible] rosewood [illegible] marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, mahogany [illegible] stands, hair and straw mattresses, window shades and kitchen utensils.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] Lexington-av., near [illegible] ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 113 East 30th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AT HIS PRIVATE STABLES, No. [illegible] WEST 18TH-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. [illegible] between Broadway and University-place, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] 5th-av., near 42d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

The property of a family leaving for Europe.

Full particulars hereafter.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 227 West 23d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 68 WEST 36TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

WEST 36TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on the south side, between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 68. The house has an extension. Lot 25x98 feet 9 inches.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, April 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
4,060 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,940 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Glasgow,* from Palermo.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, 52 5th-av., corner 14th-st., a large and very fine collection of original Paintings, by the following favorite American artists, viz.:

James M. Hart, J. F. Cropsey,
S. Colman, [illegible]
J. R. Brevoort, [illegible]
[illegible]
Jervis McEntee, [illegible]
J. Hope, [illegible]
[illegible]
G. Perkins, [illegible]
[illegible]
C. H. Miller, W. Hardenbrook,
A. F. Brunner, [illegible]
[illegible]

The above are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public, as most of them have been painted expressly for this sale, and comprise many fine representative works of the respective artists, and will be sold without reserve. The above will be on exhibition day and evening, free, on and after Monday, 8th inst.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn,

A general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

SAME DAY

At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 82 Union-st., between Court and Smith, Brooklyn,

Rosewood piano, [illegible] pier mirrors, lace curtains, damask curtains, [illegible] marble-top etagere, [illegible] painted rosewood [illegible] mahogany, walnut [illegible] chairs, rich cut glassware, Brussels and three-ply carpets, &c.

Edward A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE.—OFFICE TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY.—Peremptory sale of valuable water-power, docks, slips, mill property and houses and lots at Flushing, Queens County, L. I., by order of the executors of William Hamilton, deceased, to be sold on TUESDAY, April 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the highly desirable and [illegible] property, viz.:

One [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Particular attention is also called to the houses and [illegible]

MORTIMER M. HAMILTON, } Executors.
CHARLES A. HAMILTON, }

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building; to W. HAMILTON, No. 37 Front-st.; CHARLES A. HAMILTON, on the premises.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS.

Elegant Clocks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, at No. 37 West [illegible]-st.

The residence of JOSEPH [illegible], Esq.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire contents of the house, [illegible] [illegible]

The above can be seen on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by permit ONLY, which, with catalogues, can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st.

Edward A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE & FOULKE,
Office No. 111 Broadway.

At the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, at 12 o'clock, LAWRENCE & FOULKE, will sell at peremptory public auction that substantial and thoroughly well-built three story and cellar brick store known as No. 128 Washington-st., with a front on said street of 27 feet 3 inches by 77 feet in depth. [illegible] ALLEN & BROWN, No. 35 Broadway, or of the Auctioneers.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 227 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson, brocade and brocatelle, French plate pier mirrors, [illegible] kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO,

A rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Chickering & Son.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March [illegible], 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at noon, THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, embracing about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, flint and smooth-bore, gun carriages [illegible]

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed, or they will be forfeited, and revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale from the Hon. [illegible] District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the [illegible] in Burlington, Vermont, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1867, at [illegible] PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS [illegible]

Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to the 18th day of April, 1867, at the same hour and place.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION of [illegible] by order of the Supreme Court, [illegible] Hon. John [illegible] 1867, at 12 o'clock [illegible] three-story [illegible] No. 148 North [illegible]

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] ENGLISH [illegible] Mr. R. L. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, June 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible].
TO PARIS
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI....C. Sumner....Saturday, April 27
FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
From Antwerp....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York....SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

$155 GOLD TO PARIS AND RETURN.
REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
FROM NEW-YORK TO BREST (FRANCE) AND LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York
April 16, May 28, July 2.
Taking first-class passengers only.
Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip
$90, $110, $125,
according to size and location of room.
Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.
For full information and passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 1?7 Front-st., New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI....April 10
TARIFA....April 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....April 17
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....April 20
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....April 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, GRACE....SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Apr. 20
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 13 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
$154 gold to Paris and back.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, sails SATURDAY, April 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails SATURDAY, April 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, sails SATURDAY, April 27, from the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....April 20 | SATURDAY....May 18
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, April 11
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, April 18
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, April 25
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Master, will leave Pier 50 N. R., on Saturday, April 20, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....May 4
New steamer....May 18
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
United States Passports, indispensably necessary for travelers, issued by
I. SPENCER SMITH,
Notary and Passport Agent,
(Cut this out.) No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.
APRIL 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. ——, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Reduced rates of passage and freight.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3500 TONS BURDEN,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on SATURDAY, April 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, CAPT. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and MOSES TAYLOR will make the next run, leaving New-York May 10.

NEW CALIFORNIA FREIGHT LINE VIA PANAMA.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS!!!
GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT!!!!
A first-class steamer will be dispatched on April 18, to Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer OREGONIAN, 3,000 tons burden, which will positively sail from San Francisco on April 18.
Another steamer will follow from here on May 4, connecting at Panama with the new and splendid steamer IDAHO, and regularly thereafter, semi-monthly; further particulars will be announced in a few days.
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, having large cargo capacity, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 11.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 18.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 13.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, April 20.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow April 20.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow [illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MME. [illegible] TELLS past, present and future [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH woman and her husband; the woman as lady's maid; is a good dressmaker and cloakmaker; cuts and fits well, and her husband understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has no incumbrance whatever; no objection to go any part of the country; wages not the object, but a comfortable home where they could remain. Address Madame JEANNETTE, No. [illegible], for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman, in a private family as chambermaid and plain fine washing and ironing or waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also hairdressing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant person; can take the entire charge of an infant, or would act as seamstress; understands a sewing-machine, and is a good hair-dresser; four years' good reference to one of the first families; willing to travel. Address, for two days, A., Box 167 Times Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 6TH-AV., near 20th-st., situations for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid or nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing if required, and is reliable in every way; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 166 (old number) West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY AND COUNTRY) for experienced cooks, children's nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 156 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, 16 years old, in a genteel private family, to assist in the care of children and other light work, where she could be useful; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear of private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid, or would be willing to assist with children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 356 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; would have no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen during this week, at No. 342 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, with the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, and sewing; with the best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, has good City references, as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; country or City. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook or to take charge of a farmhouse in the country; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY to whom a pleasant home would be more of a consideration than salary, as housekeeper. Apply from 2½ to 5½ P. M., at MILLER & CO.'S Bureau, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT waitress, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the management of silver; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation as laundress; understands French fluting; or as good plain cook in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 171 7th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children; no objection to do light chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; is competent in all family sewing; would help in light chamberwork in a respectable American or English family; good reference. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant seamstress and wait on a lady; understands hairdressing; no objections to travel; has best of City reference. Call at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at No. 722 2d-av., corner 39th-st., front room, one pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or with the care of children; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 802 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 407 Canal-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 89 West 49th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; would take care of the house for the Summer; City references. Call, for two days, at 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid, and do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen corner of 30th-st., 9th-av., over the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer, or will do light chamberwork; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 247 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUation; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 2 to 4, at No. 184 1st-av., second house from 12th-st., third story.

WANTED—BY A COLORED CHAMBERMAID and waitress, who can take the place of cook, washer and ironer, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit; do all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, with one child, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 204 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing for families or single gentlemen; will be done in good order and on reasonable terms. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman to wait on an elderly lady; is also willing to travel. Call at No. 45 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as nurse and plain sewer, or chamberwork and assist with children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to children. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very healthy young woman. Apply at No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out house cleaning and washing by the day. Address No. 7 6th-st., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do family or gentlemen's washing; can do French fluting. Call at No. 136 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as nurse; is fully competent to bring an infant up by hand, or would take care of an invalid lady; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 829 6th-av., one door from 32d-st., in the cap-store.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; competent in both capacities; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 5 West 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY, a situation as gardener, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and fruits, and has no objections to take care of a cow and horse. Can be seen at his last employer's office, at No. 108 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in the country; has good references; is willing to assist in garden, or take charge of small place; [illegible] Address F. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible] Call or address [illegible]

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE [illegible] a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. [illegible] for two days. No objection to go the country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion [illegible] no objection to the country. Address [illegible] at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION [illegible] industrious young man; will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Address J. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman with a private family in the country; [illegible] and will be found willing and [illegible] Address MAC, Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable married man, without children; has been brought up to the business from his youth, and has been in some of the very best situations in this country; will be found fully competent in every department of the business; would take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; best City references. Address E., gardener, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man 25 years of age; is a good groom and careful driver; can city, blood and attend to sick or disabled horses in the worst cases of sickness; will make himself generally useful; is willing to make himself [illegible] work; four years' City reference or security from last employer, [illegible]; will go for small wages. Address or apply to C. CLANCY, No. 320 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as bartender; understands the business thoroughly; has been in the Dey-st. House over two years; can furnish the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man understands farming work; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; also understands the care of milk and butter; has the best of City reference from last employer for the last ten years. Address J. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; in the City preferred; no objection to the country for the Summer, and is willing to make himself agreeable; is very particular in taking care of his horses and harness; the best of City reference. Address B. B., Station E, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AN ENGlishman, a situation as coachman; is a careful driver and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,169 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR FOR an English Protestant widow, whose family consists of only one son, to take charge of a building or suite of offices; she will be found faithful and perfectly reliable in every respect. Reference may be made to JOHN S. KETCHING, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD STEADY man as coachman; understands his business and the care of horses thoroughly; is a first-rate milker, and has no objection to assist in a garden; the best of City and country references can be given as to capability. Address X. H., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who has lived with some of the best families in Scotland; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; can furnish the best of references from last employers. Address for two days J. D., No. 285 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER steady man, as porter or janitor in some business; is a first-class driver; no objection to drive a truck in any business; the best of City reference can be given and security if required. Address A. M. N., Box No. 224 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; three years' reference from one place; need not apply unless those who stay in the City or near. Call or address W. W., No. 4 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND HIS WIFE situations together; the woman to do general housework or to attend a dairy; the man to look after horses, to do gardening, or to work on a farm; speaks a little English. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; the wife as competent seamstress or to do chamberwork; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 119 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife, with no incumbrance, the man as coachman, the wife as laundress; City reference can be given; no objections to the country. Call or address for two days, W. L., No. 215 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to assist the gardener or take care of a small garden; and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large employment house, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a strictly sober, single young man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has eight years' experience; first-class reference. Address B. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener and farmer; understands the care of cows and horses; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED coachman, or take charge of road horses, by a man of long experience in England and this country; is a Protestant; has the best City references for 12 years. Can be seen at the stable, 4½ Amity-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is single, willing and obliging; any gentleman who applies will find himself suited with an experienced man, well recommended. Address P. McG., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will work for moderate wages; good reference from last place. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener and to superintend a farm; the best of reference given. Address W. Q., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at Mr. McNicol's livery stables, No. 23 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman (single) as gardener; understands the management of cows and horses; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; a good, careful driver; the best City references. Can be seen at No. 103 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; one who can give a City reference. Apply for two days at No. 250 West 25th-st.
JAMES MAJOR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just from the West as plain gardener; can take care of horses and cows if necessary. Address GARDENER, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 218 West 29th-st., in the rear, until engaged. Inquire for JOEL WALLEY.

A COMPANIONABLE PERSON, ACCUSTOMED to traveling, would take charge of an invalid lady or family going to Europe for the Summer; the best of reference. Inquire at the Millinery rooms, No. 877 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A YOUNG MAN well experienced in the trade wishes a situation. Address S. D. S., Box No. 103 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, who is willing to go into the country for the Summer, and is able to take charge of milk and butter. Apply, with references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WHO understands her business, who is neat, civil and obliging, and who is willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply, with reference, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SINGLE man 25 to 30 years old, of good address and religious principles, capable of managing boys in a public institution in this City. Address, with City references, INSTITUTION, Station M, New-York City.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a small private family; good City references required. Call at No. 53 West 19th-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock, on Monday, April 8.

WANTED—A COPYIST ACCUSTOMED TO ENgrossing legal documents with neatness and accuracy; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,683 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress. None but those with first-class reference need apply to C. A. DEAN, No. 893 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE—SALary, first year, $120. Address, in handwriting of applicant, JAMES HENDERSON, No. 195 Broadway.

WANTED—A PLAIN FARMER. APPLY AT No. 93 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange, a partner with sufficient capital to do a good stock commission and banking business, or would like to engage with some house already established, to represent them at the Board. Address H. T., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

A PRACTICAL WOOD-WORKER, WITH from $[illegible] to $[illegible], can procure an established business that can be largely extended; the amount to be paid is far below actual value in first-class machinery now in operation, with cash orders. Address WOOD-WORKER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $[illegible] IN AN old established dry goods jobbing house, [illegible] one of the best. The senior partner wishing to retire, [illegible] Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of the [illegible] Inquire of GRAHAM & AITKIN, No. [illegible] Pine-st., or at the store.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS [illegible] will be sold cheap. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

EXPRESSES.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY have opened their offices upon the Erie Railway and all its branches.
NEW-YORK OFFICES:
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
No. [illegible] Broadway, between John-st. and Maiden-lane.
Freight depot, corner of Hudson and Leonard sts.
NORMAN C. MILLER,
General Manager in New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of Petrella's chef d'œuvre,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 8, at 8,
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Petrella's [illegible] Opera Buffa,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and BALLET. The immense cast includes
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mlle. A. RONCONI, Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Signor BARAGLI,
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR MARRA, SIGNOR BACELLI,
MLLE. KRUGER, MLLE. TERESA, and others.
Conductor....Sig. Torriani
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT OF PETRELLA'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—ONLY TIME OF THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
FRIDAY—First night of Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of Reserved Seats or Tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box-office of the Academy, J. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8,
first and only time in Brooklyn of Petrella's unprecedentedly successful chef d'œuvre,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the Box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY HALL.
MRS. PROSSER'S
SHAKESPEARIAN AND POETICAL READINGS,
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867.
On which occasion
Mr. J. A. DAWSON, Pianist, will appear.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

STEINWAY HALL.
SOUTHERN FAMINE
RELIEF COMMISSION.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.
MR. AND MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF
have in the handsomest manner tendered the Commission
VOLUNTEER READINGS
IN AID OF THE FUND,
which will be given on the above evening.
HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Mayor of New-York, will preside and make the introductory remarks.
MR. G. W. MORGAN
will perform on the organ prior to the commencement of the readings.
Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Brevoort, Clarendon, New-York and St. Nicholas Hotels and Everett House. Reserved seats $1 50, obtainable only of Mr. John Bowes, No. 61 Broadway, General Agent.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The oratorio of ELIJAH will be rehearsed on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of this week at the Society's rooms.

STEINWAY HALL.
ORGAN MATINEE
BY Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.
Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NEW-YORK
ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.,
To let for public entertainments.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening. Subscription $20 a year.

MEETINGS.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET.
Are you aware that the proposed extension of Church-st., for railroad purposes, is to be done at a cost to you of $3,500,000? A meeting of property owners to consider this subject will be held at Powers' Hotel, Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.
All interested in opposition are earnestly invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867, at 8 o'clock. The Board of Management are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock. By order,
J. S. SCHULTZ, Lt.-Col. Com'dg.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF THE Union General Committee a primary election will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, at No. 724 Broadway, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Senatorial Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
EDWARD ELLSWORTH, President.
J. H. HANSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MUTUAL BASE BALL CLUB will be held at the Study, No. 397 Hudson-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. DONGAN, Secretary.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD a regular meeting this (MONDAY) EVENING at the hotel of Carl Thies, corner 87th-st. and 4th-av.
ALEX. TRAIN, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day except Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and 11 P. M.—Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M. mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M. for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M. Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M. for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.), New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK, steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GRIMES, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META,
Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES,
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 7 P. M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, April 6, 6½ P. M.	Monday, April 8, 6½ A. M.

APRIL—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:
[illegible]

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
[illegible] CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily [illegible]

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The [illegible] of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company [illegible] Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Barclay-st.

RAILROAD TIME.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily, at 4 P. M., for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible] cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible] and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT!
THE GREAT LOCAL ROMANCE,
produced with
NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
and received by
THRONGED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES
with the most extravagant
DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT,
entitled
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in FIVE TABLEAUX.
Tableau first.
THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.
Tableau second.
UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT.
Tableau third.
TENEMENT-HOUSE, BAXTER-STREET.
Tableau fourth.
THE FIRE! THE FIRE!! THE FIRE!!!
with all its
EXCITING INCIDENTS,
and in which scene will be introduced
A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE IN ACTIVE OPERATION.
Tableau fifth.
THE HOME OF THE RICH.
The piece cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THE MUSEUM MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER.
THE SPACIOUS SALOONS FILLED
WITH OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,
RARE AND SINGULAR IN NATURE AND ART,
gathered from the
FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE,
on exhibition at all hours.
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MADAME HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF SPIRITED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
First week of the Equestrian Scene,
DON JUAN DE TENORIO.
First week of the Comic Ballet Pantomime,
THE CONSCRIPT.
EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER,
THE GIFTED RUNNELLS FAMILY,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
will appear in a
NOVEL, VARIED AND EXCITING
display of difficult and extraordinary acts of
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin....Manager
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Last week of the great burlesque,
BLACK CROOK,
which, notwithstanding the GREAT EXCITEMENT it is now creating, must be taken off the bills, to make room for the
HOST OF NOVELTIES
which have been in preparation for the past four weeks.
This week will be presented the LAST OPERA written by Signor Griffini, which will be presented in a
GORGEOUS STYLE.
Christy, Boyce, Burbank, Hughes and Abbott every night.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. CLARK, in his BANJO SOLO.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
Second Night of
Mr. D. KENNEDY,
the celebrated Scottish Vocalist,
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock,
when Mr. Kennedy will give the following interesting programme: The Boatie Rows, Annie Laurie, A Man's a Man for a' that, When ye gang awa Jamie, Bird of the Wilderness, Young Lochinvar, Last May a braw wooer, My Nannie O! John Anderson my Jo, The Macgregor's Gathering, Alister McAllister, Auld Lang Syne. Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano-forte.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in otter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 34 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week: gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for the cure of special diseases of both sexes by Dr. GRINDLE, at No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Radical cure for fistula.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED by the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 195 Elm-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of April, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of May, 1867:
A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
A panel of one hundred Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
Two panels of one hundred Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts I and II.
Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts I and II.
Two panels of one hundred and four Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I and II.
A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of one hundred and fifty Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, April 13, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
First night this season of Tom Taylor's comedy, the
THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
With beautiful scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, and superior distribution.
Grassbrook, Blacksmith and Landlord of the Horse Shoe Inn....Mr. G. F. Browne
Arnchiff, the Suitor....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Boerhave Botcherby, Village Doctor....Mr. A. W. Young
Blenkinsop, Valet to Mr. Arnchiff....Mr. Geo. Holland
Sir Sowerby Honeywood, the Gouty Man of Fashion....Mr. Norton
Taffy, Valet to Mrs. Montressor....Mr. J. C. Williamson
Bendy....Mr. Ward
William....Mr. E. Casiin
Hester Grassbrook, the Blacksmith's Daughter....Miss Madeline Henriques
The Hon. Mrs. Montressor, the Belle of Fashion....Miss Fanny Morant
Bessy Hibblethwaite, a country Waiting Woman....Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Leech....Miss F. Grosse
Lady Honeywood....Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Curlewis....Miss M. Scott
After which the petite comedy, entitled
SIMPSON & CO.
Mr. Peter Simpson....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Charles Bromley....Mr. Frederic Robinson
Foster....Mr. T. Graham
Parker....Mr. E. Casiin
Mrs. Peter Simpson....Miss Mary Gannon
Madame La Trappe....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Charles Bromley....Miss Clara Jennings
Mrs. Fitzallan....Miss Mary Barrett
HUNTED DOWN;
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
The great success which has attended every representation of this beautiful and interesting domestic drama
BY DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
and the termination of the benefit season at this establishment, enables the management to announce it for
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
in conjunction with the excellent farce, entitled
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
The Managers, in view of the approaching termination of the season, and desirous of meeting the wishes of numerous friends, beg to announce for a few nights Daly's celebrated drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
OR
JEALOUSY,
which will be produced with all its original COSTUMES, MUSIC, SCENERY, EFFECTS, and POWERFUL CAST—Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her original character of KATE PEYTON.
Mr. D. H. HARKINS will make his first appearance here as GRIFFITH GAUNT.
Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and every MEMBER OF THEIR TALENTED COMPANY in the cast.
The THREE GREAT SPECIALTIES of the drama which caused such a sensation on its original production will be given:
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH;
the GREAT FAIR SCENE including the Rustic Sports, the Dance, the Sack Jumping, and the Pig Chase,
and
THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Fourth week of the highly successful engagement of the
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, April 8,
after the most elaborate preparation, will be presented Balfe & Cunnington's great spectacular Opera,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
THE ENCHANTRESS.
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Elegantly mounted with New Scenery by Hayes and Strong. BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, SUPERB DECORATIONS, and a superior cast of characters, embracing Messrs. CAMPBELL, CASTLE, SEGUIN, WYLIE, PEAKS, ARNOLD, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, THERESA WOOD, and the entire Company.
First representation of "The Opera Entire in New-York," with all the original music by Balfe.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE HIT. CROWDED HOUSES.
MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES.
LAST NIGHT OF
EAST LYNNE.
Lady Isabel, } MRS. F. M. BATES.
Mme. Vine, }
After which one of Robson's specialties,
JOHN WOPPS.
John Wopps....Stuart Robson
MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Admission....Fifty Cents
TUESDAY, CAMILLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
LITTLE BOY BLUE AND HUSH-A-BYE BABY;
OR, PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced in a style of
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.
NEW TRICKS, NEW TRANSFORMATIONS,
New Scenery, Dresses, Properties and Effects,
Novel Machinery, Music, Singing and Dancing.
CLOWN....G. L. FOX
PANTALOON....C. K. FOX
Supported by Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.
Seats secured one week in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Second week of the brilliant engagement of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by
MR. JAMES W. COLLIN.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF FANCHON.
SATURDAY NEXT.
SECOND MITCHELL MATINEE.

HUNTED DOWN,
OR THE
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,
now playing with immense success at
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
can be procured by managers and stars, together with other works of Dion Boucicault, by applying to
JOHN H. SELWYN,
Stage Director Wallack's Theatre, New-York.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 AND 4 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. CLARKE, Comedian.
First week of the BURLESQUE OPERA,
THE BRIGANDINA; OR, FATAL LOVE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
NO. 836 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE MAGICIAN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF M. HARTZ, THE WONDERFUL.
Miraculous Illusions of the most extraordinary character.
Every evening at 8; Saturday at 2.
Tickets 50c.; Reserved Seats $1. For sale at the Hall.
SATURDAY, April 20—LAST MATINEE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.
The most popular and fashionable company of the City.

The Two Doves.	100th night of	Look out for
The only Leon.	Cinder-leon.	His Carpetbag.
Hunted Down.	Flower Dance.	Naughty Girls.
The Banjo Solo.	Demon Dance.	Dandy Niggers.

MONDAY, April 15, first appearance Mr. EPH HORN.

EXHIBITION—FINE ARTS.
NO. 845 BROADWAY, NEAR 14TH-ST.
CONSTANT MAYERS'
LAST PAINTING,
"THE CONVALESCENT."
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE freedmen, under the auspices of members of the Society of Friends, will be opened at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on the 9th of April, at 12 M., continuing the remainder of the week.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND second-hand pianos; some very fine but little used; low for cash, or sold on monthly payments. New and second-hand pianos to rent low. T. S. BERRY, No. 783 Broadway.

CHORAL ORGANS—SUPERIOR TO ALL others in tone and action, with the celebrated graduated swell. Recommended by Prof. Timm, Bartlett, Haley, and the best organists in the City. Prices low.
T. S. BERRY, No. 783 Broadway.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO, ACCUSTOMED to the Episcopal service, desire engagements in a Brooklyn Church after May 1. Address T. M. R., Box No. 184 Times Office.

NO. 8 UNION-SQUARE.—PIANOS TO LET and sold on installments at prices below competition.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE CENSUS.

I.

It cannot be doubted that accurate information as to the [illegible] and things to be affected, is vitally essential to the law-makers and executive rulers of a nation. It would be quite as absurd to order a Quartermaster to provide sustenance for an army, without giving him knowledge of its numbers, position and destination, as to expect intelligent and useful legislation from men who are ignorant of the ordinary statistics of the people for whom they are to act. But ever since King David [illegible] of doing a foolish thing in numbering his people, there have been superstitions against the Census, and [illegible] has had [illegible] enough to entertain quite seriously the simple business of noting the number of men, women and children in given localities. In our own days there have been more important hindrances. The desire to escape militia and jury duty, the fear of the tax-gatherers, and, (especially during the war,) the dread of conscription, threw additional difficulties in the way of the enumerators. These innocent officials were suspected and thwarted on every hand, and the result is that many serious deficiencies, particularly as to the more ignorant classes, are noted in the returns.

Assuming the right of every man to know whether his next-door neighbor is a gentleman or a burglar, whether his lodger is an honest citizen or a thief; and the necessity as well as the right of every governing power to know what it is called upon to govern—how many, how far, and under what circumstances—we hold that the census should be annual—that it should be as much a duty performed in each year as the assessment of property—that whenever a legislative body meets it should have at hand a complete statement of all the facts and circumstances with which it has to deal. Such information would save us from many mistakes, and prevent a great waste of power and money.

It is only within late years that the great value of vital statistics has been appreciated. The earliest recorded enumerations were made for the purpose of taxation, and with no thought of anything more than the amount of property possessed by the citizen. Subsequently the raising of Grecian and Roman armies by conscription made the census a necessary institution. There is little in the statistical records of European nations that is deemed trustworthy until about 1820; and it may be assumed that accurate and comprehensive statistics in this branch of knowledge do not date back more than a quarter of a century. Our own Government is the first one that provided at its formation for regular enumerations, and some of the States have since improved upon this idea so that—in times of peace and prosperity—we are able to present more elaborate and perfect figures than are obtained among any other people.

The Census of the State of New-York is taken once in ten years, intermediately between the National enumerations—that is, in 1855 and 1865—while the Federal census is in 1850 and 1860. The enumerations in this State for 1855 and 1865 show a vast improvement upon any previous effort, and we seem to be on the way to something like a scientific and trustworthy business in this line. The large folio volume of nearly nine hundred pages, presenting the results of the census of 1865, is before us, and we have gone over it with a great degree of interest and satisfaction. It is a formidable matter to record the names, birth-places, ages, family relations and professions of four millions of people; yet it was done, and, on the whole, tolerably well done, within the month of June, two years ago. In consequence of the war, there were many difficulties in the way of the enumerators. For two years previous there had been drafts or the fear of drafts, and every man seen with a note-book and pencil was dreaded as an emissary of the Provost-Marshal. The Secretary says that had the war continued, it is quite probable the census could not have been taken in large cities, as those who undertook the work would have been in peril of their lives. This was no more than the truth; we remember that newspaper reporters, innocently seeking for the particulars of a suicide, or other matters of ordinary news, were, in several instances, maltreated because cowardly and ignorant men thought they might be getting the names of those subject to conscription. Although the war ended some months before the census was begun, this lingering dread had no little influence in delaying and defeating its purposes; when convinced that drafting was over, the frightened public remembered the enormous national debt caused by the war, and looked upon the census-takers as so many assessors in disguise, who sought out the details of their property investments with a view of increasing their burden of taxation. This was especially notable in answers as to trades, investments of capital, amount of manufactures and other pecuniary matters.

To get the facts detailed in the volume before us, 2,332 enumerators were set to work, and their duties were performed so promptly that the general result was ready for the Legislature that met only six months afterward. There is ample room for improvement upon this speed, but, under the peculiar circumstances, they did very well. The cost of collecting this vast mass of statistics, making more than one hundred large folio volumes of manuscripts, or filled-in blanks, was less than $40,000, or only about one cent for each inhabitant of the State. When the leading results of the enumeration became known, there were sharp criticisms in certain political quarters upon its alleged unfairness; it was freely charged that the population—especially in New-York City—had been underrated with the design of reducing Senate and Assembly representation from that Democratic stronghold. Without directly alluding to this charge, Secretary BARLOW says:

> "Disappointment has been expressed in some localities upon the announcement of the results of this census, as coming below former estimates, and sometimes below the returns of the last Federal census. It would, indeed, have been an incident flattering to national pride had we been able to show that the extraordinary efforts made by the loyal States during the late war for the maintenance of the Union had not retarded our prosperity or checked our growth. But apart from the difficulties in obtaining accurate returns in some localities, such conclusion is not warranted by facts, and the State of New-York, in common with several of the other States in which a census was taken in 1865, presents indications of the effects of the war in the increased number of widows, and the reduced number of males within the ages liable to military service."

There have been twenty-three more or less valuable enumerations of the people of New-York State—the first in 1698, and the last in 1865. While an English colony there were nine censuses. In 1698 our whole population was 18,067, of whom 2,170 were blacks. Thirty-three years later there were 50,824, including 7,763 negroes. Twenty-five years later, in 1756, a little before the commencement of the Revolutionary Stamp Act agitation, we had got up to 96,790, of whom 13,548 were blacks, nearly all being slaves. When the battle of Lexington occurred we had a population of about 200,000, with perhaps 25,000 slaves. The first census after independence was that made by the Federal Government in 1790, which gave us 340,120. Thenceforward enumerations were more regular, and present the following results:

Year.	Population.	Increase. Per cent.	Year.	Population.	Increase. Per cent.
1790	340,120	—	1835	2,173,517	13
1800	588,603	73	1840	2,428,921	12
1810	961,888	64	1845	2,604,495	7
1814	1,035,910	8	1850	3,097,394	19
1820	1,302,812	25	1855	3,466,212	12
1825	1,614,458	24	1860	3,880,735	12
1830	1,913,131	19	1865	3,831,777	Dec. 2

Besides those regular enumerations of aggregate population there have been seven special records of those entitled to the right of suffrage, taken at intervals of about seven years up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1821, when the enlargement of the franchise made the work unnecessary. Up to that year there had been a sliding scale of property and special qualifications, which reduced the percentage of votes considerably below that afterward prevailing.

There were, previous to 1821, four classes of electors, viz.: 1—Those owning freeholds worth $250 and over. 2—Those owning freeholds worth from $50 to $250. 3—Those renting tenements of the annual value of $5. 4—Persons made freemen (having the freedom of a city) by special legislation. The various enumerations of these [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Freemen.	Total.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,974	138	57,606
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,898	243	64,017
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,522	62	85,907
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44,330	88	121,289
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59,104	20	151,846
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	93,035	—	202,510

The cause of the large increase in the latter year was the enfranchisement of males over twenty-one years of age, who were not possessed of freeholds, and who did not rent tenements of the value of $5, but who had actually been rated and paid taxes in the State, or who had been in the militia, or done service in any other way which exempted him from taxation or military duty, or who had paid highway taxes. All such persons became voters the next year. The average of the whole population enabled to vote under these enumerations was nearly fifteen per cent.

The subject of Slavery, which has so severely tried the strength of the nation, was once of actual interest here, in New-York. The institution was recognized by the Colonial and State Governments, but never became a power either in politics or money interest. Voluntary emancipation by the owner was always acknowledged. Any slave who fought in the armies of the Revolution was entitled to freedom by the master's consent. In 1798 a Gradual Emancipation Act was passed, and in 1817 it was enacted that all slaves born after July 4, 1799, should become free, the males at the age of 28, (in 1827,) and the females at 25, (in 1824.) Those born before July 4, 1799, were to remain slaves for life. Under these laws the institution soon faded away, and in 1828 it received the *coup de grace* in an act declaring all men free except those convicted of crime. The greatest number of slaves ever recorded was 21,324, in 1790, being a little over six per cent. of the whole population. In 1820 their number was only 10,046 in a colored population of over 40,000. There are said to be still living several aged colored people who were slaves up to the general abolition, in 1828.

In the general exhibit of the results of the several enumerations, there are some singular instances of rapid growth. Starting from 1820 we find the entire increase from one to the next census, as far as 1860, to be:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1825	24	1835	13	1845	7	1855	12
1830	19	1840	12	1850	19	1860	12

The inequality of this growth in certain sections is very curious. Taking certain mainly agricultural counties on the Hudson River and in the central part of the State, we find the following exhibit, showing that, except the natural increase by births, the population has remained almost stationary. The figures represent the per cent. of increase ascertained at each census—that is, Cayuga County increased 9 per cent. from 1820 to 1825, 12 per cent. from 1825 to 1830, and so on. Dashes represent decrease, thus [—1] under 1845, indicating that Cayuga County had in 1845 only 99 inhabitants where she had 100 in 1840.

DISTRICTS SHOWING THE LEAST GROWTH.

Counties.	1825.	'30.	'35.	'40.	'45.	'50.	'55.	'60.
Cayuga	9	12	3	2	—1	11	—4	4
Chenango	9	9	9	0	—2	1	—1	2
Columbia	—1	5	2	6	—3	3	3	6
Dutchess	0	9	0	3	5	7	3	7
Herkimer	6	8	1	4	0	2	1	5
Ontario	6	8	1	6	—2	3	—3	4
Orange	1	9	—1	13	3	9	7	5
Washington	1	8	—3	4	—1	10	—1	3

Comparing these figures with the rapid growth of the great commercial centres, we find the following surprising facts. We take the whole Metropolitan District, the Buffalo Grain Centre and the Central City of Rochester:

DISTRICT SHOWING THE GREATEST GROWTH.

Counties.	1825.	'30.	'35.	'40.	'45.	'50.	'55.	'60.
New-York	34	19	36	17	16	39	20	29
Kings	31	40	56	49	65	76	56	29
Westchester	1	10	6	27	—3	23	38	24
Queens	—5	10	12	21	5	24	26	24
Richmond	—3	19	9	43	25	11	42	11
Erie	124	46	61	13	25	28	19	7
Niagara	92	31	43	18	11	22	14	4
Monroe	43	27	16	12	9	23	10	45

Here is a most extraordinary contrast, showing that while the eight counties first named had increased on the average only 34 per cent. in 40 years—less than one per cent. per annum—the Metropolitan and Lake districts had gone up *five hundred and fifty-three* per cent., or nearly 14 per cent. each year. The actual figures are:

EIGHT COUNTRY COUNTIES.		EIGHT CITY COUNTIES.	
Pop. in 1820	301,410	Pop. in 1820	240,624
Pop. in 1860	403,654	Pop. in 1860	1,571,512
Increase, 40 yrs.	102,244	Inc. in 40 yrs.	1,330,888

The entire population of the State in 1820 was 1,302,812, and in 1860 it was 3,880,735; actual increase, 2,577,923, or about 200 per cent., which would be an average rate of five per cent. for each year.

The tables show some curious instances of spasmodic growth, as well as stationary existence, that are worth noting. For instance, the census of 1820, as compared with that of 1814, showed the following remarkable results:

GROWTH PER CENT. FROM 1814 TO 1820.

Alleghany	189	Orleans	251
Cattaraugus	551	Oswego	130
Chautauqua	195	Steuben	101
Monroe	144	Tompkins	126
Niagara	471	Wyoming	198

Yet, in the same period, there were some insignificant figures, such as Dutchess, 7; Fulton, 9; Rensselaer, 9; Washington, 7; and Montgomery a loss of three per cent.

The results of the census of 1865 are, to say the least, remarkable. Yet it is not surprising that after the heavy drain of the war, and adding thereto the unwillingness of the people to give full information, that we should show not only no growth but a positive retrocession. It appears that the census of 1865 gives 50,000 less people than that of 1860. The fact that no less than thirty-five of the sixty counties showed losses, proves that the Democratic charge of a designed reduction in the sections favorable to them was unfounded. New-York County is set down as losing 11 per cent. from 1860; Richmond, proportionately quite as favorable to the Democratic side, is credited with a gain of 11 per cent. Of the nineteen counties that gave democratic majorities in 1864, the census of the next year shows that twelve had increased in population, while six had decreased and one had not changed. Of the forty-one counties that gave Republican majorities, only ten had increased in population, five had not changed, and twenty-six had decreased. The result in the whole State was a decrease of two per cent. That this might have been quite possible in consequence of the different systems of enumeration adopted by the National and State Governments, we can readily believe. In 1860 there was no war to alarm the people about drafts or taxation; in 1865, we had not only the fear of a draft but had suffered the severe drain of the army and navy and the flight of thousands who sought safety in Canada or Europe. In the National enumeration men were paid so much for each hundred names, and of course every name was money; in the State count the enumerators were paid by the day, and a hundred names brought as much pay as a thousand. If one system led to exaggeration by the writing up of imaginary names, the other was defective in tolerating laziness, and giving opportunity for omissions. While we feel almost certain that the census of 1865 was considerably too low, we feel quite as well convinced that in 1860 there was much exaggeration. Putting the aggregates together, and striking an average (with due regard to annual accretion by births and immigration,) we should judge that the population of the State in 1865 was something over 4,000,000. But these are speculative figures; for the purposes of our dissection of the census we must take what is set down in the record.

The relative rank of counties in the order of population shows that in 1790 Albany was the first; since 1800 New-York has had the lead. No. 2 was Dutchess up to 1810; Ontario in 1814 and 1820; Oneida in 1825 and 1830; Albany in 1835; Oneida again in 1840 and 1845; and Kings afterward. No. 3 was New-York in 1790; Washington in 1800 and 1810; Oneida in 1814; Genesee in 1820; Onondaga in 1825 and 1830; Oneida in 1835; Albany in 1840; Kings in 1845, and Erie afterward. Westchester, now the seventh in rank, was as far down as the twenty-fourth in 1835. St. Lawrence started in 1810 as the thirty-sixth, and is now the tenth in population. One of the most remarkable growths is that of Rochester, now a large city. It appears first in 1830 as a village of 9,207 inhabitants; in 1865 it numbers 50,940. On the contrary, the stupid old City of Hudson which had 5,392 in 1830 had only 7,831 in 1865. From 1830 Rochester went up at intervals of five years 56, 40, 33, 35, 20, 9 and 6 per cent; Hudson in the same period advanced 2, 3, 0, 11, 7, 8 and 9 per cent. New-York City went up 36, 17, 16, 39, 20, 29 and in 1865 lost 11 per cent. Brooklyn, not a city in 1830, grew from 1835 each five years 53, 71, 81, 56, 30 and 11 per cent.

We shall hereafter note some of the facts concerning the civil, domestic and political condition of the four millions of citizens who make up the population of the Empire State.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

Bishop JANES, of this City, the presiding officer, addressed the candidates for deacon's orders and an immense audience at Bedford-street Church yesterday morning. The Bishop took for his text the first chapter of the Gospel of John and fourteenth verse:

> "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."

The Bishop said: In the preceding part of the chapter the Evangelist has been setting forth the Godhead of Messiah. He argues it from his being the creator of all things, (verse three.) The first declaration of Holy Scripture is: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Now, from these two declarations there can be one inference, viz., God and Christ are one and the same. Suppose a reader of American history finds it stated that on the 1st of January, 1863, the President of the United States issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves of the country, and further on in the volume should read that on the same day of the same month of the same year ABRAHAM LINCOLN issued a proclamation in the same form and to the same effect, he would certainly conclude that the President of the United States and ABRAHAM LINCOLN were the same person. These scripture prove just as conclusively that God the Creator and Jesus Christ or the word Creator are one and the same. In the verses immediately preceding the text, our salvation is ascribed both to God and to Christ. Inference the same. The preëxistence of Christ proves the same great fact. But the Evangelist has not left us to settle this vital question by logic, indubitably, as the facts prove it, but has in the most positive and unmistakable language declared it: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word *was God*." There is not a more direct, plain, emphatic statement in the Bible than that of the supreme divinity of the Christ in this passage, "And the Word was God." And the Word which was God, it is affirmed in our text, "was made flesh and dwelt among us." In His incarnation Christ did not cease to be what He was, but He became what He was not. The diamond does not cease to be what it was when set in jewelry, its connection with an inferior substance has not destroyed its character; but whether it be in its dusty bed or on the shelf of the lapidary, or glittering on the bosom of beauty or in the crown of royalty, everywhere and under all conditions, it is the diamond still. This paper has not ceased to be paper, now that it is printed and bound up in this holy book. It is as really paper as ever it was, but it is more; being printed and bound in this book, it has become the blessed Bible, the incarnate mind of God. So, in becoming flesh, the Word did not cease to be God, but whether in the uncreated glory He had with the Father before the world began, or in the manger at Bethlehem, or on the Mount of Transfiguration, or in the garden of Gethsemene, or on the cross of Calvery, or on His mediatorial throne, everywhere and all the while he is one and eternal God. He also became man, so that in Christ are two whole and distinct natures, the Godhead and manhood—perfect God and perfect man. We do not propose to enable you to comprehend this great fact. Great is the mystery of godliness—God manifest in the flesh. In a company of literary gentlemen, Mr. WEBSTER was once asked if he could comprehend how Jesus Christ could be both God and man. He replied promptly and emphatically: No, Sir; and added, I would be ashamed to acknowledge Him as my Saviour if I could comprehend Him. If I could comprehend Him He could be no greater than myself. Such is my sense of sin and consciousness of my inability to save myself, that I feel I need a super-human Saviour, one so great and glorious that I cannot comprehend Him. And let me say to all here, that whatever may be your cavilings on this subject, there will be exigencies in your coming history when if your feelings can form themselves into words, it will be the agonizing cry: "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I." Though we cannot comprehend the mystery of the incarnation we can see good reasons for it. We shall ask your attention to three only. All the embarrassments in the way of human recovery and restoration were governmental.

First—The law which Adam violated must be shown to be one which he could have kept, otherwise its violation was no crime. By His sinless obedience in our nature, Christ demonstrated this fact to the intellectual universe.

Second—Atonement. Government can only be maintained by the punishment of transgressors. If men could violate our civil laws with impunity, there would be no government. Punishment under certain conditions may be inflicted upon a substitute. The substitute must himself be innocent, must be voluntary, must be competent to satisfy all governmental claims. Such a substitute in the fullest sense was Jesus Christ for our fallen race.

Third—To qualify Him to mediate between us and God, He possessed the nature of both. He understood and comprehended the interests of both. He sympathized with both. He commanded the confidence of both. God with God, man with man.

We behold His glory. He had glory of character, of office, of works. They beheld it. We see it in searching the Scriptures, in spiritual meditation, in the revealings of the Divine Spirit. In this vision we see Him full of grace and truth. Truth, the substance of the things typified—verse 17. The true corner-stone is laid, the true sacrifice is offered, the true mercy seat is accessible, the real High Priest is mediating. Full of grace—love—His life was full of it. His words were full of love. His heart is full of it.

In conclusion, the Bishop offered Christ as the Saviour, in whom all the fullness of the Godhead was made manifest.

At the close of the Sermon the following were ordained: Charles Batterby, Aaron L. Culver, Harvey C. Earle, Sheldon Merchant, Benjamin N. Lewis, Edgar Brett, John Dubois, Edward F. Dewey, Elias S. Todd, Francis M. Wheeler.

The Conference Missionary anniversary was held at 3 o'clock in the Bedford-street Church. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. W. H. FERRIS conducted the opening services; the Three Hundredth Hymn was sung, PHILIP PHILLIPS, the sweet singer leading the assembly.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read by Rev. Z. N. LEWIS. The gross amount collected for missions during the year was $30,000.

Rev. QUINCY J. COLLINS was the first speaker. His theme was the testimony of the Missionary field to the Deity of Christ.

The reverend gentleman said: Jesus and the Word are identical. According to our conception of Jesus will be our understanding of the whole Christian scheme. The triumphs of the gospel among civilized people illustrate the subject, but more especially in our foreign missionary operations. The heathen challenge the gospel to its most formidable test. The conversion of a heathen is a marvelous work—a rising from extreme degradation to holiness of heart, and suggests a wonderful power in the name of Jesus. The rationalist acknowledges this power, but fails to account for it. The Jesus of RENAN, combining many impossible elements of character, could not be the source of the great living organization of the Christian Church. Nor a Jesus in any wise inferior to God. Suppose the missionary should preach Jesus to the heathen as a mere creature of exalted nature. He could not charm the heathen by an exhibition of his character. Nor could an exhibition of the love of Jesus move the heathen to an effort at reformation—in that love is exalted by a severing of justice and an indignation at sin above the conception of a guilty man. The heathen must repent before he can reform. [illegible] must understand the value of the law he has broken. The suffering Jesus illustrates that value. [illegible] of the crucifixion is a divine protest against sin and a deep concern for the sinner, and so furnishes the highest [illegible] motive to repentance. The heathen [illegible] to [illegible] by the aid of the Divine Spirit [illegible]. Deny the deity of Christ, and the sufferings have no power to illustrate the value of the law nor the love of the lawgiver, and no argument [illegible] to convince the sinner of his guilt. If the Jesus of the Unitarian or the Jesus of the Universalist [illegible] were a more radical reformation than the Jesus of the Trinitarian, [illegible] would be commended for withholding their names from the heathen. The great mission of this church is to save the lowest, the [illegible] of [illegible]. Bring the poor to the altar, save the children of the poor, and you will save those above them. New-York is pained, Dublin and Paris must be [illegible] of [illegible]. Constantinople must be evangelized. [illegible] but she shall never attain a perfect national manhood until Asia and Africa are redeemed. The Church is guilty that she does so little for the salvation of the heathen in proportion to her ability. Let the Church rise to the full work of evangelization, the nations and she need not fear the most formidable skepticism. Let the name of Jesus shine in its divine glory from our prayers and offerings, our broad plans of work, our willing self-sacrifice, in the fruits of our faith and zeal and fidelity will not be ashamed. Men will forget it in their admiration of Jesus. That peerless name cannot be diminished only as we fail to honor it in our words and work as the source of goodness and strength and the talisman of our success.

Rev. Dr. CURRY spoke next. He said: The missionary movements of this age have come to be recognized among the vital forces which are to affect the interests of the world. It is a great work. It is among the grandest enterprises of our times. In harmony with the sublime ordering of Providence, new fields are opening on every side for the occupancy of the Church. A voice from every land calls us to the moral rescue of heathendom. We have the ability to do this work. Agencies ordained by God are at our command. The gospel has within itself, the inherent force of self propagation. It is a system of propagandism. Every regenerate soul, by reason of his experience becomes a missionary. The missionary spirit is a spontaneous product of Christianity. Every Christian who embraces the religion of the Gospel is therefore laid under obligation to diffuse it. By an eternal law he cannot avoid this responsibility. The exercise of this spirit is the appropriate field of missionary labor, and is fraught with many advantages.

Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT said: Mr. President, I gratefully embrace this opportunity of advocating, as best I can, the interests of the church which picked me up when a rude, wild boy in the back woods of the West and made of me all I am. I should be an ungrateful son toward a most gracious and affectionate mother if I failed in this hour of her need to come forth and plead her cause. These annual gatherings bring before our minds with peculiar distinctness the interests of the Church of God. Immersed as we are in almost ceaseless toils in our individual fields of labor, we are liable to lose sight of the vast harvests which lie beyond us. Our success depends upon the interest we can create in the minds of our people. How can we most successfully present this great cause to the minds of those whom we would inspire to labor? 1. We ourselves need to feel that the cause is great; the sphere of our activity is always measured by the circumstances of our faith. 2. We must impress them with the claims of the work. 3. That the lines of ability and obligation are always equal. 4. We must educate our people up to the fact that it is a privilege to give.

Serious Affray in a Broadway Saloon—Two Men Mortally Wounded.

Yesterday evening, at about 9 o'clock, a young man named ROBERT JOHNSTON entered the oyster saloon No. 755 Broadway, kept by EDWARD HERBERT, and taking a seat at one of the tables at which a party of gentlemen sat, who were entire strangers to him, he commenced to insult and abuse them, when he was politely requested by them to go to another table. This he declined to do, and finally became so exceedingly obnoxious to the gentlemen that they called the proprietor to whom they applied for protection. Mr. HERBERT endeavored to induce the meddlesome stranger to withdraw from the table, and cease annoying his customers, and upon his refusing to remove, he was ordered to leave the premises. At this he became greatly excited, and, drawing a dirk knife from his pocket, he made a pass at the saloon proprietor, but fortunately missed him. HERBERT then ran behind his bar, and getting a club, rushed out again, when he was met by JOHNSTON, who still brandished his knife, and finally drove his antagonist into a corner. Here the parties closed in a fierce combat out of which they both came, it is thought, mortally wounded. HERBERT was stabbed in the left side near the groin. A physician was immediately summoned, who forbade his removal from the saloon, where he now lies in a critical condition. JOHNSTON received several frightful club cuts upon the scalp, face and breast. He was attended by Dr. ARMSTRONG, who bandaged up the wounds and then ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital.

Industrial School of St. Ambrose Church.

This school brought its Winter term to a close in the Parish Church (corner of Prince and Thompson streets) on Saturday last.

A goodly number of its friends and patrons were present to share the happiness of the children. The school is made up of girls learning the use of the needle, and their numbers have reached as high as 140 at a session.

About thirty well-selected books were given to as many girls for not having missed one session from October last.

Unbleached undergarments were distributed to all the needy, constituting, in part, the handiwork of the school.

Several quilts were exhibited, which testified to the industry and taste of both teachers and children.

Cakes were provided in abundance, not only for those present, but for many a little brother or sister at home, not of the school. The exercises were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Mr. SILL, who also made an address suited to the capacity of the children.

With the presentation of a beautiful boquet to the young lady in charge, and the singing of the Doxology, the school was dismissed with the Benediction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT—CHARGE AND COUNTER CHARGE.—Mr. DANIEL S. RITCHIE, of No. 383 West Forty-fifth-street, yesterday preferred a complaint against SAMUEL F. PERRY, THOMAS W. OLIVER, CHAS. SPENCER, *alias* Brainard, and RICHARD HAMBLIN, whom he charges with assaulting him at an early hour on Saturday evening, as he was passing through Eighth-avenue near Fifty-second-street, on his way home. Finding himself in an unpleasant predicament, RITCHIE discharged two barrels of a revolver which he had with him at the time at his assailants, one charge from which struck PERRY in the shoulder, inflicting a slight flesh-wound. Justice LEDWITH, before whom the parties were taken yesterday at the Yorkville Court, held them to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. In return, PERRY preferred a counter charge against RITCHIE for felonious assault. RITCHIE was required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

FIRE IN GREENE-STREET.—At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred on the roof of the house No. 110 Greene-street, occupied by MOSES BROOKHEIMER, pawnbroker. The firemen were soon upon the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had reached the inside of the building. The house is owned by GIRARDUS BOYCE, whose loss will amount to about $200, upon which there is a full insurance.

DIED IN A FIT OF APOPLEXY.—A man, named WILLIAM FENNELL, residing on the third floor of No. 7 Harrison-street, was yesterday seized with an apoplectic fit, during the continuance of which he fell upon the stove, and died soon afterward. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest last evening, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the jury.

STABBING CASE.—WM. NIEWEHNER was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH upon the charge of stabbing HENRY SCHWERD, of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, on Saturday night. The wound is not a very serious one. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

EXCISE CASES YESTERDAY.—Seventy-five arrests were made in this City and Brooklyn yesterday, for alleged violation of the Excise Law. Of this number New-York furnished 24 for violation of the Excise Law; 16 intoxication, and 23 for disorderly conduct. In the City of Churches 9 were arrested for intoxication and 3 for disorderly conduct.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms No. 76 Varick-street. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Hon. CEPHAS BRAINARD, and CHARLES P. HARTT, Esq.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named THOMAS CUISICK, aged forty-two years, residing at No. 557 Third-avenue, fell dead at an early hour this morning while laboring under convulsions. The Coroner was notified.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Up to a late hour yesterday there were no signs of the *Great Eastern*. Should she have arrived during the night the tide will not serve her to get over the bar until 10:23 this morning.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE TRINITY CHOIRS.—A full choral rehearsal will take place to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CRIME OF POISONING HIS WIFE'S FAMILY ALLEGED AGAINST THE BURGLAR [illegible].—It has come to light that the family of Mr. JOSEPH [illegible], of Columbiaville, Queens County, into which the late monster [illegible] married, were all poisoned shortly after his marriage, and that he was suspected of the crime at the time. The [illegible] family comprised, at the time of the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], (since deceased,) and five grown-up girls. One of them, [illegible], became [illegible]'s wife and survives him. The girls by their industry as tailoresses had accumulated property, consisting of a cottage and a few acres of ground, and it was supposed that [illegible] committed the crime of wholesale poisoning in order that he and his wife might alone enjoy the property. If this was the intention, it was fortunately frustrated, as, by administering promptly the usual antidotes for arsenic—which, it seems, was the poison used—they all gradually recovered. [illegible] and physicians attending the [illegible] family, but he was never arrested for the offence. [illegible] that he committed this crime, as he and his wife [illegible]. It is said, experiencing its effects, and [illegible] left the place before any recovered.

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO AMUSEMENTS.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD delivered a discourse, at the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, last evening, on the subject of amusements. He believed it to be peculiarly the duty of the Church to look what were the peculiarities of the appetites to which the people are given, and that the Church should be the leader in those amusements. Many a young man would have been saved from perdition had he been able to indulge in a game of billiards, chess, &c., at a place where he was not afraid or ashamed to take his mother or sisters. The speaker encouraged the formation of art clubs and the cultivation of vocal music. He advocated dancing, but stated that he was not in favor of balls and soirees, where young people injured their health by excessive indulgence.

The House was filled with an intelligent audience, and the lecturer was listened to with much attention.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SLOOP SUNK IN THE NORTH RIVER—THE CREW ALL SAFE.—Yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock a sloop with a deck load of coal tar sprung a leak in the North River, opposite the Pavonia Ferry, and was sunk. The pilot of the ferry-boat *Susquehanna*, noticed that the vessel was in a sinking condition and, hailing those on board, offered to take them in tow, but they refused assistance. Soon after the vessel gave a lurch which shifted the cargo, and finding that she was sinking, a signal of distress was hoisted and the anchor was thrown over. The weight of the anchor caused the sloop to go down bow first, leaving the stern out. The crew, consisting of four men, effected their escape in the small boat, and a Newfoundland dog left behind swam ashore. The name of the sloop could not be ascertained.

SUNDAY IN NEW-JERSEY.—An immense concourse of people crossed the ferries from New-York to Hudson County yesterday, and every drinking place was extensively patronized. In Jersey City about a dozen arrests were made after midnight Saturday and during the day. The great mass of people visited Hoboken, and during the afternoon, every ferry-boat came over loaded to its utmost capacity. Thirty-four special men, under command of Police-Captain DONOVAN, and employed by the liquor-dealers, were on duty to preserve order. No arrests were made.

BERGEN TOWN NOMINATIONS.—In the town of Bergen the Republicans have made the following nominations: For Mayor, Dr. CORNELISON; School Superintendent, LEWIS A. BRIGHAM. The following is the "Citizens'" nominations: For Mayor, JOHN HILTON; School Superintendent, HENRY LINDSLEY.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—A force of about fifty special deputy-sheriff's were sworn in by Sheriff HAMBLIN, yesterday, and will be on duty at the Morris and Essex coal docks in Hoboken, to protect the laborers who have superceded the strikers.

The Fruit Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "Although we have been favored with occasional glimpses of sunshine, April was ushered in with March weather. A protracted Winter has left the soil cold and saturated with icy water. Unless in exposed, well-drained situations the ground is still unfit for tillage. The backwardness of vegetation is remarkable. Even the vigorous Rock Maple has not enlivened the wood with its scarlet buds, nor the gay Forsythia or Spirea Prunifolia expanded their blossoms. The usual labor of the farmer and gardener for March is now added to the necessary work of this month.

Meanwhile we may pleasantly congratulate ourselves upon the cheering promise of an abundance of fruits. The trees were prepared in the Fall by cold rains and a low temperature for the severity of the Winter. Protection to the roots and the collar of the plants was long afforded by the continuous snows. Through this influence we find the vines and young plants unusually firm in the soil. The apple crop will probably be light, but peaches, cherries, plums, pears, grapes, strawberries and currants appear safe, and are covered with finely developed buds. Favorable reports have been received from many sections of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Western New-York, Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

We examined yesterday morning, young vines of Delaware, Iona, Isabella and Adirondac—varieties of grapes which have required protection heretofore. The wood was fresh and green while the buds were uninjured up to the snow line. Strawberry plants which were slightly shaded from the sun—not frost—look fine. The Agriculturist, Jocunda, Fillmore and Wilson are expanding immense crowns, and will doubtless yield us a splendid crop.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR is in good demand, with an advance for higher grades of Superfine; Spring Wheat, $10@$11; there is no Winter in the market; Spring Trade brands, $12@$13 50; Winter do., $14@$15 25; Fancy, $15 50@$17; the stock is light. WHEAT advanced 10c., and the demand is in excess of the supply; there is no Spring of consequence in the market; No. 2 Winter sold at $3; White Kentucky at $3 25. CORN is in good demand and a shade higher; on the ear, 80c.; Shelled, 85c.; in bulk, 95c.@98c.; sacks sold at $1, delivered next week. OATS are in fair demand at 70c.@71c.; at the close more was offering. RYE firm and advanced to $1 75. BARLEY dull; Choice Spring, $1 20; Fall dull and not salable; over $1 50 for Choice. WHISKY dull at 26c. in bond. COTTON dull, heavy and unsettled; Middling could have been sold at 24½c.@25c., but holders were not willing to accept these rates. MESS PORK dull and no demand; City, $22 75@$23, and nominal. BULK MEATS dull at 8c.@10c. for loose shoulders and Sides, and 11c. for Hams. BACON is in good demand at 9½c.@11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. HAMS steady at 13c.@13½c. for plain, and 15c.@15½c. for sugar-cured. LARD was held at 12½c.@13c., with no demand, the rates being nominal. BUTTER is very scarce; fresh-made is in demand at 30c.@35c. CHEESE is firm at 17c.@17½c. for common Ohio, and 18c.@19c. for factory. CLOVER SEED sold at $11 50, but is now held at $12, with small calls. TIMOTHY was higher at $2 90@$2 93. FLAX was in demand at $2 58@$2 60. LINSEED OIL—$1 40 was offered and refused, holders asking $1 42. PETROLEUM dull at 40c.@42c. for refined duty-paid. SUGAR, 11½c.@14c. COFFEE firm at 25c.@28c. Gold, 132 buying, and 133 selling. Exchange firm.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR firm and steady. WHEAT opened strong and advanced 5c., but afterward declined 3c., closing quiet; sales at $2 90 for No. 1, delivered, and $2 40@$2 44 for No. 2, closing with the seller at $2 41 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 02½@$1 04 for No. 1. OATS steady and in good demand, with an advance of 1c.@1½c., closing at 53½c.@54½c. for Winter receipts of No. 2. RYE advanced 5c.@6c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 44@$1 48, and No. 2 at $1 41@$1 43, closing strong at the outside. BARLEY advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 08@$1 10. WHISKY quiet at 24c. for bonded. MESS PORK—Sellers asking $22 50, with buyers at $22. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Cumberland Cut, 9½c., loose. LARD dull at 13c. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 25c.@50c.; sales at $6 75@$7 40 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 do. Oats, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR firm and active; sales 2,700 bbls. at $12 75 for No. 1 Spring; $14@$14 25 for Red Winter; $15 25 for White, and $16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR $8. WHEAT opened firm at a nominal advance in prices, and before the noon report from New-York, Canada Club was held at $2 90; sales, early, of 7,000 bushels Chicago and White Canada, to arrive, at $3 10, the market closing quiet but decidedly better. The stock remaining over Winter has become much reduced, over 550,000 bushels having been consumed since Jan. 1, chiefly by city millers. A vessel, with a full cargo, from Toronto, arrived this P. M., being the first receipts this season. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1 in small lots. OATS dull; sales of 500 bushels Western at 65c. BARLEY inactive. RYE has an upward tendency under recent favorable advices from New-York; holders are asking $1 40 for Canada. PEAS are scarce and quiet. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS—13,760 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 6.

TOBACCO closed active but unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR buoyant; best grades slightly advanced; Superfine, $7 50@$9 25; Extras, $10 25@$12 75; Double and Treble Extras, $13 50@$15 50; Choice, $16@$16 50. WHEAT firm, but unchanged. CORN firm; sales at $1 06@$1 08. OATS easier; sales at 76c.@80c. BARLEY firm; sales at $1 27½@$1 45 for Spring. RYE advancing; sales at $1 45@$1 50. PROVISIONS dull, without any material change. LARD—No sales; 12c. offered, 13½c. asked for prime leaf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON unsettled and easier; sales 1,500 bales Low Middling, 27½c.; receipts, 1,058 bales; exports, 3,425 bales. SUGAR—The demand is limited; Prime to Choice, 13½c. MOLASSES—The market is bare. FLOUR is very firm, and advanced 25c.; Superfine $12 70@$12 75. CORN is firm and prices are unchanged. OATS are active and higher at 85c.@87½c. PORK dull and drooping at $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Ribbed Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Gold 133½@134. Sterling Exchange, 43½c.@45½c. New-York Sight, ⅜ ℘ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR—Spring advanced 50c. ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. White Canada at $15. WHEAT—Light transactions in consequence of short supply; sales two car loads Amber Canada at $2 99; White Canada nominal at $3 25 for choice. CORN scarce, and tending upward; sales 4,000 bushels old mixed Western at $1 10, in store; five cars New Ohio at $1 05@$1 06. OATS nominal; 60c. for No. 2 Western. RYE held at $1 50 for Western. BARLEY—Asking $1 15 for Canada. Other markets unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR active and firmer; Double Extra Spring $12 75@$13. WHEAT active, but unsettled; No. 1 $2 73; No. 2 $2 63; [illegible]; Rejected $2 [illegible]. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 [illegible]. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 6.

TOBACCO firm; sales 96 hhds. leaf at $3 25@$15 for all grades. FLOUR—Superfine, $12. CORN—Shelled and in bulk, 90c. [illegible]. OATS, 70c. [illegible]. MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON unchanged. WHISKY, $2 23.

TOLEDO, Saturday, April 6.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 1c.; Amber Michigan [illegible]. CORN advanced 1c.; sales at [illegible] for New No. 1; [illegible] for Old No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2 White. OATS firm, at [illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 6.

COTTON—Middling Upland held at 26c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, no sales. ROSIN steady at [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON dull and heavy; sales to-day 300 bales; Middlings 26c.@26½c. Receipts 500 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; holders refuse to accept the prices. Receipts, 179 bales. Exports, 775 bales. Other markets unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 6.

COTTON—Nothing doing; sales 17 bales; good Middling 27½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON flat, and declined ½c.; Low Middling, 27c.; receipts of the day, 250 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.			
Great Eastern	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Mar. 28	Havre	New-York
Manhattan	Mar. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Mar. 30	Liverpool	Boston
Columbia	Mar. 30	Hamburg	New-York
W. Metropolis	April 3	Bremen	New-York
Louisiana	April 3	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	April 6	Liverpool	New-York
Minnesota	April 12	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	April 10	New-York	Liverpool
China	April 10	Boston	Liverpool
Tripoli	April 10	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburg	April 10	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 11	New-York	Bremen
Germania	April 11	New-York	Hamburg
City of Antwerp	April 13	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	April 13	New-York	Havre
Bellona	April 13	New-York	London and Brest
Virginia	April 13	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	April 13	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Rapidan	April 10	New-Orleans	
Columbia	April 11	Havana	
Henry Chauncey	April 11	Aspinwall	
Huntsville	April 12	New-Orleans	
Gen. Meade	April 13	New-Orleans	
Matanzas	April 13	New-Orleans	
Fah-Kee	April 13	Santiago de Cuba	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per China, via Boston and Liverpool, on Tuesday at 5:30 P. M.

Per Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

Per Edinburg, via Portland, on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

Per City of Antwerp, via Queenstown and Liverpool; per *Germania*, via Hamburg and *per Arago*, via Havre, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, per *Columbia*, close on Thursday at 1 P. M.; for Australia, Kingston, Panama, New-Zealand, California, &c., *per Henry Chauncey*, close on the same day at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M. 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—R. Soule, T. J. Hogan, S. J. Sewice, T. Davidson, B. Campbell, J. S. Higgins and wife, Mrs. Higgins, John G. Hoxie, N. K. Brum, J. K. Herman, Mrs. S. S. W. Silverhill, Miss H. Silverhill, Miss R. Silverhill, Miss B. Silverhill, Peter Chamnty and wife, C. W. Bosworth, E. Arnold, George L. Kerr, Joseph Kerr, A. B. Ross, W. K. Fox, M. C. Sullivan, R. P. Hunteon, R. M. Ross, James Lynch, James Lavan, Samuel Hinman, John Inman, W. H. Williams, W. W. Davis, D. D. Hughes, Capt. H. H. Groot, H. H. Hone, A. R. Spear, Mrs. Pares and child, Mr. Lifferts and family, A. McF. King, F. C. Gordon, George Cook, Miss Perkins, Miss M. E. King, C. M. Perkins and wife, S. Hasearn, Edward Kindberg, Joseph H. Howard, Capt. Leavitt, and thirty in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—P. H. Jackson, W. H. Ross, Mrs. J. Curtiss, Miss L. Lanfretti, J. K. Campbell, two Sisters of Charity, E. Stanley, J. Pendergrast, Frank Robertson, G. W. Herman, O. Mankein, W. H. Thorndike, G. H. Proctor, two Misses Proctor, L. Ponvert, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. M. Ashmand, W. H. Carter, John Hall, D. A. Gelcanes, J. Oristadera, J. M. Columbiani, D. Lorini, W. I. Cole, R. C. Hendrickson, S. King, L. F. Dutorney, J. W. Rodgers, L. Paretz.

In steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans—H. W. Hauff, wife and 4 children, Dr. F. Loeber, Mrs. Gregory and child, G. Sontag, W. W. Phelan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets.... 10 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 40 | Gov. Island 11 20 | Hell Gate.. 12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Hazard, New-Orleans March 31, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Left in co. with steamers Matanzas and Gen. Meade. Off Tortugas, passed steamship Alhambra, from New-Orleans for Boston. 6th inst., 7 P. M., passed Five-Fathom Bank, and saw nothing of the Lightship, with Cape May plain in sight.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana April 3, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. April 4, saw steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; 5th, 25 miles south of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Eagle, hence for Havana.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans March 31, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith, Brown & Co.

Ship Cutwater, (of Boston,) Dwight, San Francisco 128 ds., with wheat to order. Was 54 ds. to Cape Horn. Feb. 2, lat. 45 33, lon. 36 20, saw a ship, supposed the Templar, from San Francisco for Boston.

Ship Kate Carnie, (of Glasgow,) Brockinridge, Foochow Dec. 22, with teas to Isaac M. Bull. Passed Angner Dec. 31, at midnight, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7, and crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 29 30. Had very heavy N. W. gales from Bermuda, in which stove bulwarks and split sails.

Bark Anna Walsh, Coombs, Sagua la Grande 21 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly winds, and been blown off to the eastward as far as lon. 65.

Bark Maddalina, (Ital.,) Patuzzo, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14.

Bark Mary E. Libby, (of Portland,) Libby, Cardenas March 29, with sugar and molasses to Baxter & Merrill.

Bark Alice May, (of St. John, N. B.,) Eakin, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Look, Cay Frances 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Left in co. with brig Star, Sparrow, for New-Orleans.

Bark H. A. Walter, (Meck.,) Maass, Taganrog 158 ds., with wool and rags to master. Has been 100 ds. in the Mediterranean, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liessang, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and honey to Waydell & Co.

Brig Independence, (of Arichat, C. B.,) McNitte, Rotterdam 78 ds., via Grand Turk, T. I., 16 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather and split sails; put into Grand Turk for provisions, &c.

Brig Neva, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Smith, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Mary, for New-York.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Brig Hebe, (of Jersey,) Lebrun, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has had very heavy weather, and been 16 ds. to the north of Bermuda, and lost and split sails.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, St. Jago de Cuba 24, with sugar and molasses to Wardell & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Limbel, (of Stockton,) Panno, Zaza, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Brig Mary, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Ebe, (Ital.,) Bartolemes, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Silver Oar, (of St. John, N. B.,) Trefry, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Schr. Franconia, (of Ellsworth,) Trowergy, Demerara 42 ds., with molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co. Has had a succession of N. N. E. and E. N. E. gales the entire passage, stove bulwarks, started waterways and split sails; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. St. Herbert, (of Arichat, C. B.,) Forycon, Manzanille 27 ds., with mahogany, &c., to R. P. Small & Co. March 21, lat. 30, lon. 69 52, saw a bark with loss of main and mizzen masts and foretopmast, bound N.; 3d inst., lat. 38 32, lon. 66 52, saw a vessel, about 550 tons, bottom up, apparently not long in that condition.

Schr. Annie A. Rich, (of Boston,) Lewis, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to master. In the Straits of Florida saw bark Mary Libby.

Schr. Young Teaser, (of Poughkeepsie,) Barger, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. 1st inst., off Key West, saw a waterspout, which just cleared the vessel.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, (of Rockland,) Cables, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Korst, Brown, Nuevitas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. J. Owen.

Schr. Laur Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopean, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Had fine weather.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Westgate, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Sallie Ann Horton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Hydrangea, Prentice, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mary C. Tyler, Tyler, Norfolk, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 7.—Arr. barks Said-Bin-Sultan, from Elmira; Emma C. Beal, Messina; Edmin, Palermo; brigs Frontier, Sagua; Sally Brown, Havre via New-York; schooners Cygnus, Mayaguez; Joseph Warren, Mobile.

Below—Brigs Unicorn, from Surinam; Sarah L. Hall, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Sld. steamers Saragossa, for New-York, and Alliance, Philadelphia.

April 7.—Arr. steamers Ledona and Moneka, from New-York; bark Seaman, Liverpool. Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; ship S. S. Kimball, Liverpool; brig [illegible], Boston.

NEW-BEDFORD, April 7.—The bark A. J. Pope, fm. Sandwich Islands, with oil and bone, is below.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamer Nestorian, Capt. Dutton, sld. for Liverpool this morning. The bark Maggie Armstrong, from Matanzas, arr. last night dismasted. Arr. to-day, bark Josephine Mitchell, from [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Arr. steamer Saxon, fm. Boston; brig George S. Berry, Matanzas. 3d inst., lat. 35, lon. 75 13, spoke brig John Sherwood, str. [illegible]. The schr. Sarah Green, of Boston, from New-York for Norfolk, went ashore near Cape May on the 5th inst., and lies well upon the shore. With good weather she will be got off.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]—bark, from Honolulu for New-Bedford, was [illegible]. [illegible]—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Savannah, March [illegible]. [illegible]—whal. ship, for New-Bedford, [illegible]. [illegible]—bark, bound S., April 1, lat. 35 41, lon. [illegible]. [illegible]—brig, was seen March 30, off Mattinicus Rock. [illegible]—bark, 25 ds. from Baltimore, for Liverpool, April [illegible]. [illegible] Griffith—bark, hence, bound S., was seen April 3, [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for [illegible]. Apply [illegible].

GO TO [illegible] BOOK-STORE [illegible].

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SUPERIOR SHIRTS for	[illegible]
EXTRA SHIRTS for	3 [illegible]

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A CARD—THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

From Daily Intelligencer, Atlanta, March 16, 1867.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., March 15, 1867.

Feeling it due to myself, as the "Manager" of the "Georgia State Lottery," the only lottery in Georgia authorized by law, to denounce all lotteries in this State pretending to be drawn under charters repealed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1863, I hereby certify that the publication of the drawings of McIntire & Co., in the New-York papers, as the Managers of "The Georgia State Lotteries," at Augusta, Ga., is a fraud upon the public. "The Georgia State Lottery" was organized by the authority of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1866, of which I am the Manager, and no person has any authority from me to draw said lottery, and no right under the law to assume to do so; and all parties engaged in drawing lotteries under repealed charters are violators of law, for which steps shall be promptly taken to inflict punishment.

W. W. BOYD,
Manager of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 283, April 6, 1867.
48, 57, 40, 9, 48, 77, 49, 14, 46, 51, 30, 45, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 284, April 6, 1867.
9, 37, 17, 5, 29, 20, 47, 31, 60, 59, 30, 62, 54.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 187, April 6, 1867.
69, 9, 47, 73, 3, 27, 68, 49, 62, 34, 31, 17, 29.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 188, April 6, 1867.
27, 25, 62, 20, 41, 54, 72, 58, 36, 43, 77, 63, 17.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 70, April 6, 1867.
56, 65, 3, 40, 22, 5, 9, 60, 72, 45, 20.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 71, April 6, 1867.
20, 19, 57, 37, 73, 21, 38, 28, 50, 44, 8, 49, 64.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 80, April 6, 1867.
21, 48, 50, 38, 23, 54, 40, 12, 10, 60, 24.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS No. 81, April 6, 1867.
24, 26, 67, 40, 4, 60, 28, 63, 21, 57, 8, 34, 30.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.